

FARMER'S MONDAY MORNING.

Now when the Sabbath day is o'er
Those shining clothes are seen no more,
But laid away with tender care
As only fit for sacred wear.
To rest in peacefulness profound
Till Sabbath day again comes round.

On week-days you'll be at a loss
To see him trudge the fields across,
When you his home-made garments scan,
To know him as the gentleman,
Who, as the master of the place,
Took you to church with courtly grace.

His working-clothes were made a score
Of years ago, or may be more;
No thing, therefore, ragged, torn,
They look, to say the least, forlorn;
They climb his legs, his arms, his back,
That sigh for clothes, but got the sack.

He is a picture, as he stands
In some rich field, to view his lands;
So still in this, his musing mood
As he were to the landscape glued;
That enigma, amidst the corn,
In elegance laughs him to scorn.

Yet Sunday garb nor toiling gear
Can change or mar his right good cheer;
In him an honest hand and heart
And reverent soul, have all a part;
For his life ours, we'll might plan
For knowing him, we know a man.

And in his house the country round
Has hearty welcome ever found.
Health gleams from all about the place
As though reflected from his face.
He is not wealthy, that is true,
But what the world calls well-to-do;
He has enough at ease to live,
To leave his family and to give.

GEORGE BIRD-EYE.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Coffins for Pets—Pug Dogs and Parrots.
The Latest Fad in Certain Circles.
(Special Correspondence.)

There was an item going the rounds of the press not long ago, about an eccentric, five hundred dollars for a coffin in which to bury her deceased parrot. I was passing a fashionable undertaker's the other afternoon when the general proprietor, (and have you ever noticed that, as a class, undertakers are genial?) called me in.

"I have something to show you," he said, as he led me into a back room. There, on a table, was a handsome casket of rosewood, with silver handles and trimmings. "A baby's coffin," I inquired, rather sharply, for I am not fond of coffins, as a rule. In reply, my friend, the undertaker, lifted off the cover, and there, in the tilted satin interior, under a sheet of heavy-beaded plate-glass, lay a pug dog—just an ordinary, ugly, yellow, black-muzzled pug.

The heavy silver name-plate on the lid was elaborately engraved.

Died April 28, 1887.
Aged 4 years and 7 months.

The pug had never been a beauty, and in death's ugliness was enhanced. I mentioned for my friend to replace the cover. "Do you do much of this sort of thing?" I asked.

"Lots of it," he replied, cheerily. "You may as well say it as the ordinary run of business. That casket with its ornate silver handles and plate is worth two hundred dollars. I send a man up to the house and bury the thing in the back yard. The job will cost the owner about five hundred dollars, which includes embalming the dog."

"Do you mean to say you embalmed that thing?" I asked, in disgust.

"Certainly. It is no unusual thing. We often embalm cats and dogs, and birds, and make coffins for them, but the prices rarely run over two hundred dollars for the job."

"What sort of people go into such mortuary extravagance?"

"Rich fools," was the reply. "You know the proverb: 'A fool and his money—' but when you consider that this pug had a gold collar set with small diamonds, lived on cutlets and chops specially cooked for it, without seasoning, and slept on a satin pillow, under a satin and lace quilt, the proportion of funeral expense is not too great."

"Loved better than most children," I muttered, as I left the shop.

The incident stuck in my mind so that a day or two later I dropped in upon a man who has made a fortune by dealing in pets. He has a stuffy little house in a side street. The walls of which are lined with cages containing all manner of birds and small animals. The proprietor himself is a dirty little man with a face strikingly like a parrot and a queer bird-like way of holding his head on one side as he answers your questions in a squeaky voice.

"What is a pug dog worth?" I demanded, with the air of a prospective purchaser.

"From forty dollars up," he chirruped. "You can get pugs for twenty-five dollars, but I only sell the pure breed. Here is a fine one worth one hundred and fifty dollars, he added, opening the door of a cage and lifting out a stupid, lazy-looking creature. "Isn't that a fine pug?"

"It may be a fine pug," I replied, frankly, "but it is the ugliest animal I ever saw on four legs."

"Ah, that is its great beauty. The more ugly a pug is the more beautiful it is,"

He said the owner, shutting the cage. "That pug would have brought two hundred and fifty dollars two years ago; but they are going out of fashion and mastiffs are all the rage. The price of a good mastiff runs from one to five hundred dollars, but the fashion will not last, they are too clumsy for a house-dog."

"So there are fashions in pets as in every thing else," I said.

"I should think so," chirruped the dealer with sparrow-like vivacity. "A few years ago it was all French poodles. Then came a rage for dwarf black and tans and Italian greyhounds, which were followed by Scotch terriers and Skyes. Then the world went mad over pugs, and now the revision of feeling has come in favor of

mastiffs, Saint Bernards, and other large dogs. You go up to the dog show and you will see the proportion."

I had been up to the dog show and knew that the little dealer was right. Out of nine hundred and fifty dogs on exhibition two hundred and eighty-five are pointers and setters, ninety-seven Saint Bernards, upwards of a hundred mastiffs, with a good showing of Newfoundland, collies, Siberian bloodhounds, dachshunds, and other varieties of large dogs, while of all the small dogs contained there are less than three hundred specimens. Conclusive proof of the change in fashion is to be seen on Fifth avenue on any fine day. A few years ago every third girl was leading a pug or some other equally insignificant cur, by a broad ribbon.

Now we see the order reversed and a noble looking mastiff or Saint Bernard is leading the girl. I fancy the change is largely due to the fashion for athletics among young women. The girls are becoming stronger and more sturdy themselves, invalidism is no longer the thing and they yearn for more sturdy companions for pets. But to return to the dealer, who is the way, is prejudiced against large dogs because he does not keep them, when he found that he could not sell me a pug he called my attention to his parrots.

"Parrots are the fashionable birds at present," they are the most intelligent and amusing, are hardy and long-lived, and can be taught almost any thing. In the course of a long conversation I learned that there are three kinds of parrots in the market: the mackaws and cockatoos, which are simply ornamental and cannot talk. They range in price from five dollars for a young uneducated bird up to fifty for one which can say a few sentences and perhaps whistle a snatch of a tune.

There is a demand at present for parrots which can swear, and he held a disreputable-looking old South American bird who possessed an astonishing vocabulary of Spanish and English profanity and could sing several sailor songs at five hundred dollars. The South American parrot is green and yellow and ranks second in intelligence to the African bird with its gray plumage and red tail. The Australian parrot, however, all the colors of green, red, yellow, gray and blue, and as if to make up for its more ornamental coloring lacks to talk for least readily of all.

One solemn-looking gray parrot had evidently been the property of a school teacher for it would repeat the alphabet, slowly and distinctly and spell cat, cat, dog, dog, with much evident self-satisfaction. There is practically no limit to what a parrot can be taught. They have wonderful memories and slightly developed reasoning powers and faculty for associating ideas. They are capable of recognizing individual members of the family and calling them by name, but these stories of long extemporaneous sentences are mostly made up out of the whole cloth. They will occasionally pop out with one of their stock expressions at a most appropriate time, but I can well believe the story of the Eastern monarch who saw a parrot on the market-place and asked the owner the price. "Fifty rupees," said the owner.

"Are you worth fifty rupees?" asked the monarch turning to the bird. "What doubt can there be of that?" answered the parrot. The monarch was so pleased that he purchased the bird at once, only to find that he had heard its only sentence.

"I was a fool when I purchased you?" he exclaimed in disgust.

"What doubt can there be of that?" replied the bird, for which unfortunate frankness it was immediately executed. But parrots and birds are of course house pets and while there are a large number of very valuable ones owned in the city, the average way-larver sees but little of them. Dogs are on the streets with their owners and some of the canines are as well known as their owners.

The back door of Daly's Theater is guarded by a magnificent Saint Bernard, Pique by name, who is the terror of stage-door mashers. He will allow people to go in, but woe to the man or woman who tries to leave by the stage door with a bundle unless Owen, the door-keeper, is there to see that all is right. A story is told of an unfortunate member of the orchestra who tried to carry home his bass drum. Pique set upon him and he was only able to escape by smashing the drum over the dog's head and running out while the beast was trying to extricate himself from the drum.

Mr. Daly's street companion is a phenomenally ugly brindled bull dog, as good natured as it is homely. But he is worth two hundred dollars.

Mr. Lester Wallace is accompanied in his promenade by a very large Saint Bernard which is, if possible, more dignified than his master. He follows the veteran actor with a comical air of proprietorship and assumes a very blue air when Mr. Wallace stops to speak to a friend. Mr. Wallace's huge pet is valued at five thousand dollars. Mr. James Lewis, the comedian, exercises a red Irish setter with hair as fine as silk and a pedigree which covers several pages of foolscap. It is valued at two hundred dollars. Arthur Wallace has a pair of Scotch collies which cost him five hundred dollars to import. Harry Dixey owns a two hundred and fifty dollar mastiff. But I might extend the list indefinitely. Pets are the rage, and when such prices are paid for them it is not, perhaps, wonderful that they are buried as befits their value.

ALAN FORMAN.

Must Economize.

"Holy Moses! Who was preak dem dot vase?" exclaimed Grippenstein, as he viewed the broken pieces of a plaster-parasol ornament. "Vos dot you, Shinky?"

"Nip, nip, it vas zick and der eat broke it," said Jacob.

"By shmony! Rachel! Rachel! Vas vas tont out meat to-morrow; I vas twenty-five cents out."

WALLACE AND HIS DOG.

WALLACE AND HIS DOG.

WALLACE AND HIS DOG.

WALLACE AND HIS DOG.

WALLACE AND HIS DOG.

A FRENCH NEWSBOY.

An Automatic Vendor of Daily Papers.
Our American newsboy is the very embodiment of push and cheek. He hunts for buyers on the streets, at depots, and in the cars. In stenographic he pronounces the most startling news in his papers. He forces his papers on the public; he compels them to buy, and only relaps to the condition of a normal boy when his stack of papers has been disposed of.

In Southern France they have recently introduced the very different style of a newsboy represented below. It is an automatic contrivance of some ingenuity, put up in many parts of Lyons, the metropolis of Southern France. It attends to the sale of *Le Courrier* and sells it at ten centimes, or about two cents a copy. It does not run after buyers, but if you want a copy of the paper you have to go to this automatic newsboy, who is suspended to a wall or post and remains absolutely silent. If you wish a copy of the paper, you drop a coin, a piece in the vertical slot to the right of the words "Mettez l'or."

(put in a piece of ten centimes); the coin rolls down the circular arch shown on the right side of the box, and releases a catch. You now take hold of the knob on the crank, turn it towards you as shown by the arrow, and a copy of the paper just sold by this newsboy emerges from the large front opening as shown. You take your paper, and the newsboy is ready for the next customer. If this boy has sold all his papers, the slit for the coin closes and a card informs the public that he has no more papers for sale.

Such an apparatus is charged in the upper rectangular part with from one to two hundred copies of *Le Courrier* every day. A portion of this column may be seen through the glass in the lower part of the door.

While this automaton can never replace our American newsboy on the streets and in the cars, he may some day take the place of the newspaper boy of our hotel lobbies. The only serious objection to this French newsboy is his utter unfitness to sell his paper for any price except a two-cent piece. He will not give you a two-cent paper for a nickel or even a dime—while any of our American newsboys is ever ready to oblige a customer in this way.

The French newsboy will not even sell his two-cent paper for two single cents; nor will he change any coin or bill. He is only an automaton, but also within his own very limited sphere an autocrat. He will not give you one paper for a two-cent piece, and under no other condition. He will give you five papers for a dime; he will give you one copy at a time for a two-cent piece, and he never deviates from these terms under any circumstances.

On the whole we think that the more elastic business methods of our American newsboy will prevent this French invention from getting a foothold in this our glorious country. We'd rather give a nickel for a two-cent paper than to be dictated to in that style by a mere automaton.

SHOWERS OF ANIMALS.

Some Strange Phenomena and the Probable Causes of Their Occurrence.
The above caption may at first seem startling, but a moment's consideration will convince the reader that it is another illustration of the old adage, "Truth is stranger than fiction." Nearly every one has noticed the abundance of the common angle worm occasionally seen after a heavy shower. That they descend with the rain is a fact which close observation will prove, though many, who should know better, assert to the contrary. Numbers probably do come to the surface from beneath at such times, but this does not account for their being found in positions where they could not, and certainly would not, place themselves.

Nor are worms the only animate beings that descend with the aqueous element. Showers of frogs and fishes have occurred at not infrequent intervals. Of the former Aristotle makes mention, and in alluding to them in accordance to the belief of the time which supposed them to have come from Heaven, he calls them "messengers of Jupiter."

The French naturalist, Panchet, mentions a well-attested instance of a shower of loads which occurred in 1841, in Ham, a small town of France, seventy miles north-east of Paris. The streets and gutters were filled and the roofs of the houses were covered with large numbers of these lively creatures, much to the surprise of the inhabitants.

Another instance, to quote from the same authority, was attested by a whole company of soldiers, who, during the Revolution, were on a march towards the north of France. In the open country they were assailed by a shower of little toads, which were dashed in their faces, falling with tons of water. Astonished at such an unexpected attack, and desirous of satisfying themselves as to whether this shower came from above, the soldiers spread their handkerchiefs on a level with their heads, and found they were covered directly. After the storm, the toad-moment was general when the soldiers saw this unexpected brood leaping about in the folds of their cocked hats.

Showers of fish, also, have occasionally fallen in various parts of the world, and naturally excited considerable astonishment. But a few years ago a shower of small fish occurred near Merthyr Tydvil, in Wales, sprinkling the ground and house-tops for an area of several square miles, the fish being still alive when they fell. The nearest fishery where any of this species of fish existed was thirty miles distant.

Another instance is recorded where a shower of herrings were secured on a hill one quarter of a mile distant and one hundred feet high.

The showers of various animals are attributed to water-spouts or whirlwinds, passing over fens or lakes, and pumping out the water and contents; the force of gravity naturally drawing them back when the force of their sustaining power is spent. In tropical countries where the storms are much more common and violent these peculiar showers are more frequent and the water-spouts of the Indian Ocean have deposited fish weighing from one to three pounds, far inland.

CHARLES D. PENNELL.

He Deducted the Price.
"Here, Mr. Claybrain," said landlady Killeenup to her landlady, "what is the meaning of this? You owe me for two weeks' board, but one. I want eight dollars more."

"Aw hadta pay meh tailor, doncher naw?"

"Well, that have I got to do with your tailor bills?"

"Aw—waul! yase, meh deah lady, yaw get—er—awl! left a piece of soup on the tawp stair and Aw fwil down and awl—broke meh—awl! trousers, doncher naw."

Must Economize.
"Holy Moses! Who was preak dem dot vase?" exclaimed Grippenstein, as he viewed the broken pieces of a plaster-parasol ornament. "Vos dot you, Shinky?"

"Nip, nip, it vas zick and der eat broke it," said Jacob.

"By shmony! Rachel! Rachel! Vas vas tont out meat to-morrow; I vas twenty-five cents out."

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

The Cream of Tartar used in DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER is the purest in the world. The crystals are from the finest Grapes, imported direct from the vineyards of France.

W. Whippleton, D. C., April 23, 1885.
I have analyzed the Cream of Tartar used in Dr. Price's Baking Powder, and find it of the highest degree of purity.
PETER COLLIER, Chemist in Chief Agricultural College.

The following, Heads of the Great Universities and Public Food Analysts, find Dr. Price's the purest and strongest. Free from Ammonia, free from Lime, free from Alum, and recommended its use in every family.

Persons doubting the truthfulness of this can write any of the Chemists named:
Prof. R. OGDEN, DOREMUS, M. D., L. D., Bellevue Medical College, New York.
Prof. H. C. WHITTE, State Chemist, University Georgia, Athens, Ga.
Prof. R. C. KILPATRICK, State Board of Health, Lansing, Mich.
Prof. H. M. SCHUEFFLER, Analytical Chemist, St. Louis, Mo.
Prof. CHARLES E. DWIGHT, Analytical Chemist, Wheeling, W. Va.
Prof. JAMES E. BARBOUR, State Assayer, Boston, Mass.
Dr. ELIAS H. B. VICTORIA, B. S., Chemist to the Dept. of Health, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Prof. CURTIS C. HOWARD, M. D., State Medical College, Columbus, Ohio.
Prof. M. DELFONTEAINE, Analytical Chemist, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. E. S. G. PATON, Late Chemist Health Department, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. JOHN M. ORDWAY, Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston.
Prof. R. A. WITTEMAN, A. M., M. D., University of Buffalo, N. Y.
Prof. A. H. SALTIN, State Chemist, Burlington, Vt.
Prof. JOHN BOHLEN, D. R. J. A. M. D., Prof. Chemistry and Toxicology, College Medicine and Surgery, Cincinnati, O.
Prof. ALFRED WILHELM, Prof. Chemistry Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N.J.
Prof. GEORGE F. BARKER, Prof. Chemistry University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Prof. PETER COLLIER, Chemist in Chief Agricultural College, Washington, D. C.
Prof. KEYS A. RICE, Prof. Chemistry, Ontario School Chemistry and Pharmacy, Toronto, Canada.
Dr. JAMES ALBRECHT, Chemist at the United States Mint, New Orleans, La.
Prof. EDWARD EVERHART, Prof. Chemistry, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.
Prof. E. W. HILGARD, Prof. Chemistry, University California, Berkeley, Cal.

A. D. VOLKMOR,
Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.
Only First-Class Rigs In Use.

Handsome Coaches
For Weddings,
Parties and
Funerals.
A FULL LINE OF
Fine Carriages
and Buggies.

A horse shoeing shop is managed in connection with the stable.
Horses Bought and Sold.

No. 15 Factory Street, Massillon, Ohio.

ROBINSON'S
FOR STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
CAN BE PUT ON BY ANY PERSON.
THOUSANDS OF ROOFS SOLD ANNUALLY.
DISCOUNTS.
SEND FOR NEW CIRCULAR CONTAINING
PRICES, LIST AND RECOMMENDATIONS.
AGENTS WANTED.

M. EHRET, JR. & CO.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
423 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Dyspepsia is the bane
of the present generation. It is for its cure and its attendant, Sick Headache, Constipation and Piles, that

Tutt's Pills
have become so famous. They act speedily and gently on the system, giving them tone and vigor to assimilate food. No griping or nausea.
Sold Everywhere.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

CATARRH
A cold in the Head is relieved by an application of FROST'S Remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.
Easy and pleasant to use.
Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
E. T. HAZELINE, Warren, Pa.

Watch Free!
Agents Wanted.
\$100 per month guaranteed Good Workmen. Valuable outfit and Circulars sent on receipt of 25c in stamps to pay post and packing. Write us and we will prove what we say.
JAMES L. MERRITT & Co.,
215-265 5th Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for one of the largest, oldest, and most profitable businesses in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. Please send name and address to
J. C. W. & T. S. H. H. Geneva, N.Y.

John Baker Thompson,
Caterer, Baker,

—AND—
Confectioner,

Oysters are received every day and are served in every style in the Dining Rooms attached to the store.

Ice Cream, Sherbet and Cake furnished to parties, and personal supervision given.

Sole agent for the sale of the celebrated Fleischman's Compressed Yeast.

42 E. Main Street, MASSILLON, OHIO.

DR. F. Z. GROFF,

Veterinary Surgeon.
Office and Infirmary near Sippo Station, 3 1/2 miles west of Massillon.

Will treat diseases of all domestic animals, also perform all operations of surgery by the latest improved methods. Calls promptly attended to night or day. Residence connected with Massillon Telephone Exchange, also branch office at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, where full information can be had at all times, with telephone privileges. Postoffice Sippo, Ohio.

JOHN PAUL & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
Stone & Coal.
Office in McLain's Building, cor. Main and Erie streets.

Yard on Tremont Street.
Opposite Kitchen's Mill.

FLAGGING
and all kinds of Sawed Stone on hand at yard.

HARTER'S IRON TONIC
THE ONLY TRUE
Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and strengthen the system. It is the only remedy for all cases of BLOOD POISON, OR OF YOUTHFUL DYSPEPSIA, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Energy, Nervousness, etc. It is a powerful tonic, and gives the mind force. Enhances the mind and supplies Brain Power. Sufferers from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe, speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. All attempts at counterfeiting only adds to its popularity. Do not experiment—get Oneida and Baser Dr. HARTER'S LIVER PILLS. (Cure Constipation, Liver Complaint and Stomach Trouble. Sample Dose and Green Book mailed on receipt of two cents in postage.)
THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

R. A. PINN,
Real Estate Dealer,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
—AND—
U. S. Pension Ag't.

Keeps on hand all kinds of pension blanks.

No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O

Two houses on West Cherry street.
House and lot on Akron street, one lot north of State street.
Good farm, 105 acres, well improved, on Canton road.
Three new dwelling houses and one vacant lot on West Tremont street.
One cheap dwelling house in Taylor Clay's addition to Massillon, North of Cherry street.

HARDWARE!
S. A. Conrad & Co.
MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,
dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE
Consisting of a fine selection of
COACH TRIMMINGS,
SADDLERY,
CUTLERY
with a large stock of
Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks,
Paints, Glass, Etc.,

Hurrah Smokers!
If you want a good Cigar call for

Phil. Blumenschein's
Brands of Cigars.

They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.

Store room and factory corner of Main and Erie streets, up stairs. Retail store in Hotel Conrad.

WEST MAIN STREET,
MASSILLON, OHIO

FURNITURE!
I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES,
My stock will comprise all grades of
Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen
and Office
FURNITURE.

SUCH AS
Parlor Suits,
hambur Suits,
Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Tables, Lounges
SPRING BEDS,
Hair, Husk and
Sea Grass
Mattresses
and the original
Woven Wire Mattress
AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN.

5,000 Agents Wanted! Double Quick! to Sell
JOE HOWARD'S BEECHER
LIFE OF
Infinitely the most valuable because coming so closely from the family circle and by a master hand engaged in a "Labor of Love." Richly illustrated—steel portraits, etc. Will sell immensely. Millions want this standard life of the greatest preacher and orator of our age. Quick is the word. Territory in great demand. Send for circulars and 50c for outfit to BRAGGINS & FIELD, Publishers, 367 Superior St., Cleveland, O.

JOHN H. OGDEN,
UNDERTAKER.

West Side of Canal Main Street,

West Side of Canal Main Street,

West Side of Canal Main Street,

West Side of Canal Main Street,

West Side of Canal Main Street,

West Side of Canal Main Street,

West Side of Canal Main Street,

Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1868.]
[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]

ROBERT F. SKINNER. SAMUEL E. WEIRICH.

PUBLISHED BY

SKINNER & WEIRICH,

Opera House Block,
MASSILLON, OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year.....	\$5.00
Six Months.....	2.50
Three Months.....	1.25
WEEKLY.	
One Year.....	\$1.50
Six Months.....	.75
Three Months.....	.50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to advertise proper notices is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The DAILY INDEPENDENT wishes to be received as a pleasure and convenience to the people of Massillon. It wants them to read it, think about it, and write to it. It wishes them to consider it their property and not a private enterprise. It is this done there will be no limit to its usefulness.

The Independent's Telephone No. 172.

Attention, Advertisers!

The best evidence as to the circulation of a newspaper is the testimony of the paper itself, expressed by its appearance. The newspaper whose columns are full of news, which is quoted freely, and talked about much, whether the comment is adverse or favorable, is pretty sure to have a large circulation, and circulation is what advertisers want. The bona-fide circulation of the Independent is rapidly increasing, and it offers advantages to all who use newspaper space, which are fully appreciated by the growing number of patrons.

FRIDAY, MAY, 27 1887.

After gas, what then? A ship canal, of course.

The present council is a pleasant surprise. It is enterprising, and is giving satisfaction.

General Sheridan is making himself conspicuous by his opposition to Ingersoll's doctrines.

Mr. Thurman in the most emphatic manner announces that he cannot be Ohio's Democratic candidate.

The public library project may not be dead but it is sleeping the sleep that will require much shaking before an awakening.

It is useless for the able editors to pass judgment upon the Interstate bill before it has been given an honest trial by the railroads.

The next thing will be to find out the political significance attached to the renting of Mr. Blaine's Bar Harbor house to Whitelaw Reid.

A great deal of missionary work must yet be done before the public is properly impressed with the fact that the fence is neither a thing of beauty nor a necessity.

Well, the streets are gradually being worked into good condition. Possibly we can soon resume our old boast of having the finest horses, the prettiest girls, and the best roads in Ohio.

After the manner in which the Canucks treated the ribs of poor O'Brien, it is high time we Americans gave up all ideas of joining their barbarous land to this free and enlightened country.

Massillon is not going to count her chickens before they are hatched, but they seem to be picking their way out of the shell just now, and when they enter upon their career the world will hear of it.

The finding of gas at the Welker farm effectually kills the theory that the gas in well No. 1 comes from a pocket. We now know that there is a basin of considerable size under the city, and if a plentiful supply cannot be obtained at No. 3, it only proves that the most favorable point has not been found.

For sanitary reasons if for no other the Water Company should keep the old reservoir and race full of water at this season of the year. The company ought to fill both basins, as the total consumption is no greater than if the connections were all with the new works. The city authorities might well look into this subject.

Make a note of the fact that there are plans, practical plans, for the improvement of the Ohio canal, supported by prominent men, irrespective of party, which if executed, will forever take it out of the hands of legislatures, too narrow-minded and to much given to the study of "expediency," to form a proper conception of the value of navigable water ways.

The greatest factor in smoothing out the troubles, real or imaginary, between capital and labor, will be the young men, who come from well-to-

do families, who have entered the ranks of practical mechanics expecting to be able to make money. There is a fast increasing number of them, and their influence will be to bring about a much better feeling all around.

We must not get unduly excited.

We have gas, of course we have, but still we are not quite ready to tell the outside world to move in and use it. As Sancho Panza says, "Patience, and shuffle the cards." We are slowly learning some very useful facts about the Massillon gas belt. At well No. 1 gas was found at 610 feet, at No. 2 it was never found in any quantity, but little whiffs of it came from a point below that at which it was found at No. 1. At No. 3, as we have just discovered, it was found nearly sixty feet lower than at No. 1. This seems to prove that Prof. Orton's gas dome underlies this city, and that its highest point is somewhere between the rolling mill and the pottery. The greatest pressure is always found at the top of the dome, so if No. 3 proves to have a low pressure it settles nothing except that the most favorable location for drilling was not selected. If it can be made to give a strong pressure, it shows that still better wells can be opened. You can extract considerable satisfaction, no matter how you look at it.

Hon. S. A. Conrad, of Stark county, stands a good chance for nomination for lieutenant governor, and will more than likely succeed. Either Poe or Poorman are certain of nomination. With Brown, Kohler, Judge Speir and Judge Dickham all re-nominated from the eastern and north-eastern line of the State, a new nomination by the convention from the same locality may be hard to make. Mr. Poe is secretary of the County Auditors Association, and expects the influence of all the members except that of Mr. C. C. Baker, of Columbiana, who is also a candidate.—*Toledo Rev.*

Health Bulletin

Reports to the State Board of Health from 50 observers, (embracing 47 counties), show the following diseases to prevail for the week ending Friday noon, May 20, 1887. Last two columns of figures are for previous week based on reports of 55 observers.

Form of Disease	No. who reported	No. of cases	No. who reported	No. of cases
Scarlet fever	21	16	23	20
Rheumatism (acute)	20	31	14	29
Mumps	17	13	21	208
Tonsillitis	16	24	16	23
Intermittent fever	13	20	15	41
Diphtheria	10	29	8	21
Erysipelas	10	20	9	9
Pneumonia	10	11	17	9
Typhoid fever	10	12	12	18
Scarlet fever	7	13	13	28
Rheumatism	7	13	13	28
Consumption, phthisis	4	49	10	30
Whooping cough	3	3	3	3
Typho-malarial fever	3	3	3	3
Pleurisy	2	2	2	2
Dysentery	2	2	2	2
Typhoid fever	2	2	2	2

Remarks.—Measles, 30 cases reported at Massillon, 20 at Shreve, 15 at Crestline and 14 at Cincinnati. Scarlet fever: new cases reported at Malta, Cincinnati (10), Marion, Paulding, Grape Grove, Columbus (2) and McConnellsville (6). Diphtheria; new cases reported at Crestline, McArthur, Malta, Cinti (18), McConnellsville, Columbus (1), Beaver, Ross, Trimble and Salem. Six cases of typhoid fever in one family at McArthur.

C. O. PROBST, M. D., Sec'y.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

An Old Story in a New Dress About the Location of the Postoffice.

Here is a rather old story, a little bit beyond the straight line of fact, but as it appeared in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* yesterday in a new dress it will be read with interest:

Hanging conspicuously in one of the clerk's rooms at the Postoffice Department is a large photograph of the new business block recently erected by ex-Lieutenant Governor Warwick at Massillon, O. It is said to be one of the finest buildings in any town of a similar size in the State. It is understood that the way in which the Ex-Lieutenant Governor made up his mind to put up a building was brought about by a local controversy over the location of the postoffice in Massillon after he had succeeded in securing the appointment of a Democratic Postmaster there. Governor Warwick became interested, and wanted the office moved to his portion of the town. The Postoffice officials made objection because there was no suitable building there. The Governor proposed that if they would agree to the removal he would put up a finer building than there was then in the town, and further he would lease a part of it to the postoffice department for \$1 a year, and furnish boxes and everything else necessary to make it a fully equipped postoffice. This was agreed to and the Governor kept his word and erected a first-class block, three stories high.

On the lower floor there are four large store-rooms, two occupied by large retail dry goods merchants, a third by an extensive grocery, and the fourth is where the postoffice is located. It is said to be the best fitted up office in this country. For all of which this great and liberal government pays the magnificent sum of \$1 per annum, and holds a contract which insures it postoffice accommodations at that rate for a term of years.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

GAS AND OIL DEVELOPMENTS AT NO. 3.

Discoveries that have kept Massillon in a White Heat of Excitement Since Saturday.

[FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.]

We have struck gas! What more do you want to know? What more is there to tell?

Drilling at gas well No. 3 has been proceeding very slowly, the men fearing or rather hoping every instant would see them enter the gas vein. About 10 o'clock this morning a change in the shale was noticed and the chippings proved to be salt rock. Shortly after noon, a slight flow was obtained, and the tools were at once withdrawn and every preparation made to avert the experience of two years ago. The gas when lighted burns steadily, and if anything is increasing in force. When smothered out it can be heard bubbling and roaring below 650 feet, the point at which it was struck. All work will be discontinued until it is decided just what is the proper course. There is no doubt but that when the well is fired, a plentiful supply will be obtained. At present a blaze three or four feet high is burning.

Arrangements are being made to carry the gas to the top of the derrick to-night, and the whole town must turn out and see the illumination. These are the plain cold facts, and it is the hardest job in the world to state them without giving vent to the exultation that everybody feels.

"Gas has been struck," was a rumor that ran through the town this afternoon. It was almost too good to be true. But it was true, and on the strength of it, who of us have not built up fancies in our minds, eye, and fear to speak the half we feel.

But the stream of carriages that is now moving on to the Welker farm tells of the burning excitement which has seized the town, and the enthusiasm can no more be stayed than the Niagara can be dammed. We have struck gas, and let's enjoy it, if it be but for a day.

[FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.]

At 9 o'clock this morning the board of managers of the Massillon Gas & Oil Company, and a few interested spectators gathered at well No. 3 on the Welker farm. It was about as it was Saturday. The hole was perfectly dry, except what water had leaked through the very defective casing, from above. After some consultation it was decided to drill down deeper, the use of a cartridge finding no advocates. The machinery was at once put in motion, and at this hour, 11 o'clock, about two feet have been added to the depth of the well, with no perceptible change from above, in the flow of gas. Opinions are scarce, and the party who sat under the great apple tree seemed willing to wait with Micawber, until something should turn up.

LATER—Drilling at No. 3 is steadily and rapidly going on, and is probably now about 675 feet deep. The flow is somewhat less than it was Saturday, but still very apparent. The men have orders to go on until something is struck, no matter what. The managers of the company have not yet decided on the location of the other wells or anything else, and will not, until they are satisfied as to what No. 3 is going to do.

4:30 P. M.—Gas well No. 3 is now 675 feet deep. More gas is now issuing from the hole, and blazes ten feet high. It is feared that there is some water now entering.

[FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.]

"Struck oil!" came the news from No. 3 yesterday afternoon, and spread through the town like a flash of lightning. And with this hint the story started and grew and gathered strength that No. 3 had turned out to be a booming oil well flowing twenty-five barrels an hour and destined to revolutionize the city. The Independent of last night had the whole story just about as it was, without any embellishments.

Oil indeed was struck, and probably a barrel was pumped out last night. Drilling proceeded steadily all afternoon and the gas flow steadily grew stronger, while oil and salt water made themselves conspicuous. By the hour of shutting down it was evident that the oil was getting the upper hand, and that the value of the well would depend upon that article.

Visitors to the Welker farm were numerous, and hesitated not to help themselves to Mr. Welker's jugs, which they filled with oil to carry home for souveners. The oil itself is a fine quality of lubricating oil, such as retails to-day for forty cents a gallon. There is no doubt as to its being several hundred per cent. more valuable than the Lima fluid. Strange to say, the gas flow continued unabated last night and this morning. The drillers say that it was a mistake to shut down at last night, as this morning there were three hundred feet of oil and water in the well. No work was done before noon.

[FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.]

Interest in the Welker oil well, as No. 3 has been baptised, is just as keen as ever, but the excitement has somewhat subsided. Nothing more of importance was discovered on Tuesday. The drillers did not succeed in getting to work until in the afternoon, and only went four feet

deeper, making the total depth 679 feet. This morning at 6 o'clock the gas went out, and those who know most about it, feel that the value of the well depends upon its capacity as an oil producer. The outlook for it as such is very favorable. There are now about four hundred feet of oil and water in the hole, but the proportions are unknown.

The board of managers held a meeting last night to discuss the subject, and concluded that the only thing to do at present is to pump the well dry, if it is possible to do it. Orders were left with Hess, Snyder & Co. to set up a pump for that purpose, and they are using all haste to get it in working order. A two-inch pipe will be used. The drillers think that the pump will not be ready before night, and they then expect to go right to work and continue night and day. With their present apparatus they make scarcely any impression upon the great body of oil and water in the well. The big cask is now in place and no oil will go to waste.

Real Estate Transfers

For the week ending May 24, 1887. Reported for the INDEPENDENT by H. H. Trump, Abstractor of Titles.

Jno Neisinger to J Mueller, lot in Massillon, \$550.

Jos Biechele to Ed S Raff, No 19 and 29 Biechele's addition, Canton, \$750.

J Kitchen to Wm Everhard, 194 acres in Perry and Tuscarawas townships, \$5,000.

J F Paul to Sarah Wells, part No. 1336, Massillon, \$825.

H R Kohrer to S H Douds, part O L 128, Canton, \$950.

H Shearer to J B Clay, 62-100 acres in Massillon, \$1,450.

H A Hentzel to Ed Cummins, S 1/2 No 1239, Canton, \$800.

Cath Rosenberry to C H Dimm, 33 acres, Canton, \$4,650.

F B Smith to M V Ebie, N 1/2 No. 646, Canton, \$1,000.

Peter Brown to Chas Bremkamp, 2 acres in Tusparawas township, \$700.

W H Green to Jno Rolfe, No 71 Housel's addition, Canton, \$700.

D J Smith et al exrs to Dan Housley, 57 acres in Lake township, \$7,320.

Jno H Schlager to H J Moore, part 113-4 Teeter's addition, Alliance, \$1,000.

Jno Day to S A Noglesang, No 745 Loler's addition, Alliance, \$1,650.

C A Dimm to Philip Wild, Und 1/2 O L 111, Canton, \$1,883.

Otto Giesen to Wm Rommel and J W Kraft, No 142 and E 1/2 143, Canton \$37,500.

Adam Bollinger to F Bollinger, No 4, Osnaburg, \$600.

C A Dimm to B F Sullivan, Und 1/2 O L 111, Canton, \$2,800.

M L Gibbs to C A Dimm, No 20-1 Schwalm's addition, Canton, \$100.

C A Dimm to B F Sullivan, Und 1/2 same and other property, \$1,000.

J D Fletcher to E L Hawk et al, No. 9 Koons' addition, Canton, \$500.

Z W Zimmerman to L A Frantz, part O L 168, Canton, \$600.

C W Danziger's attorney to Chas Nist, part O L 103, Canton, \$1,000.

Wm S Williams to E T Crowl, No 10 Williams' 3d addition, Canton, \$500.

Sheriff of Stark county to C W Mathie, 97 72-100 acres in Lawrence township, \$5,000.

J M Evans to E R Edwards, No 578 T Loler's addition, Alliance, \$850.

Margaret Mott to E A Williams, No 616 same, \$900.

Jno Reed to Elizabeth Metz, part No 195, Massillon, \$1,300.

P Lynde to I Pennock, No 12, Marlboro, \$700.

Rosalie Cornille to Chas R Frazer, No 413, Canton, \$1,800.

J C F Royer, assignee, to H P and Eli Brumbaugh, 156 1/2 acres in Marlboro township, \$10,752.

Peter Luzius adm'r to Philip Luzius, part No 133, Massillon, \$2,200.

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL

And Its Local Effect—A New Coal Mine.

The Hon. Anthony Howell's sat in his cool office this morning, and when visited was engrossed in the contents of Mine Inspector Bancroft's entertaining report. Mr. Howell thinks that the report is a very good one, and it is too, and had commendatory words not only for Mr. Bancroft, but for Mr. Robert Bell, his assistant in this district.

Mr. Howell could not say anything very good as to the state of the coal trade, and his remarks as to the effect of the Inter-state Commerce bill on local trade were not cheering. It seems that this law has not had the effect that was somewhat expected, of cutting the Pittsburgh coal out of the Cleveland market, and it has resulted in making the freight on Massillon coal, that is located on the Pennsylvania line, 20 cents a ton cheaper delivered in Cleveland, than the price for which the north and south roads will carry coal located on their lines. This difference of 20 cents between coals mined in the same district is not naturally satisfactory to those who have to pay it. This comes about from the long and short haul clause. Mr. Howell believes it will not be long before the matter will be adjusted.

The Howells Coal Company is opening a new mine at Pigeon Run and will have it ready by September. The shaft is now down one hundred feet. This company has not yet done anything in its Greenville territory.

Humors run riot in the blood this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels every impurity and vitalizes and enriches the blood.

CORPORATIONS CATCH IT.

The Three Railroads Must at Last Light up.

THE WATER COMPANY IS AGAIN RAKED OVER THE COALS IN A LIVELY MANNER.

A Very Long Session of the Council, In Which a Great Deal of Business is Transacted.

The session in the council chamber last night lasted from eight to ten, and was attended by all members of the august body. There was a vast amount of oratory on both sides of the iron railing, but for all that lots of work was done, and well done.

BIDS.

Eleven bids for fire hose were opened and read, from the Mineralized Rubber Co., N. Y.; Joseph Neil, N. Y.; Chicago Rubber Works; W. H. H. Peck, Cleveland, for the N. Y. Belting and Packing Co.; Hamilton Rubber Works, Chicago; Eureka Fire Hose Co.; Erie Hose Co.; Gutta Percha Rubber Mfg. Co., of N. Y.; Ohio Belting and Supply Co., of Cleveland, and the American Fire Hose Co., of Chelsea, Mass. They were referred to the committee on fire department with power to act. Immediately after the adjournment of the council the committee, let the contract, dividing it among three firms. The Hamilton Rubber Company will furnish 400 feet of Hercules rubber hose at 90 cents. The American Fire Hose Mfg. Company, of Chelsea, Mass. will furnish 400 feet of Eclipse cotton hose at 70¢. The Erie Hose Company will sell 400 feet of rubber hose at 84 cents.

The Fire Extinguishing Company of Chicago offered to furnish a four wheel Nonpareil hose reel for \$750. Stow & Black, of Cleveland, proposed to furnish a four wheel hose carriage for \$400. Referred to the committee on fire department.

Mr. Clutz then moved that the committee on fire department, president of the council and city clerk, be authorized to go to Cleveland, and if necessary, to Columbus, to ascertain what style of hose reel it would be best to select. Carried with vehement unanimity.

PETITIONS.

A petition signed by the Wellman street property owners was presented, stating that the water in the old reservoir and race leading there was at such a low stage as to endanger the health and destroy the comfort of all living near. The petition prayed that the Massillon Water Company be compelled to keep the reservoir full, or else drain it properly and fill it up.

Then and there Mr. John O. Garrett arose and asked permission to speak. And Mr. Garrett spoke. The exact drift of Mr. Garrett's remarks is still unknown. Mr. Garrett said there was a very bad smell up his way, and went in to the most harrowing details concerning it. After vividly describing the smell he made a series of rather remarkable and conflicting statements. The reservoir was a nuisance in fact but not in law. He did not believe that the council could do anything, but he nevertheless hoped that it would do something. Mr. Garrett then smiled amiably upon the discreetly silent C. Edward Delafeld, superintendent of the Massillon water works, and retired into the hall.

Solicitor Young hit the nail on the head, saying that no corporation could maintain a nuisance, and that after ascertaining that it was a nuisance it could be abolished at once.

Mr. Garrett again bowed before the assemblage. Mr. Garrett again described that smell. After telling how very bad it was, he said that the water company was not to be blamed for the present state of affairs, that the reservoir belonged to a private individual, that under the existing circumstances, whatever they are, the poor dear water company was not to be blamed. Just who was to be blamed, and just what ought to be done, Mr. Garrett could not, or at least did not say.

Mr. Jarvis moved that the whole matter be referred to the water committee, who are to confer with the board of health and the city solicitor. Carried.

The property owners on East Tremont street claimed that the lines of the street eastward from the end of the curbing had been invaded, and fences and buildings erected. They asked that an engineer be employed to study the matter out. This was referred to the committee on streets and alleys, with authority to employ some disinterested engineer, it being set forth that Engineer Miller was himself one of the transgressors. Mr. Miller, of course, did not like the imputation, and was not slow in saying so.

Then Mr. J. O. Garrett recalled something and again asked permission to speak. Mr. Garrett claimed that the deed of his Cedar street property called for a certain number of feet of land, and he was quite certain that a few of those feet were out in the street somewhere. He wanted the engineer to hunt them out for him. Mr. Len intimated that Mr. Garrett's fifteen minutes were up. Mr. Garrett sat down. Mr. Volkmore moved that the engineer be instructed to help Mr. Garrett out. Mr. Len interjected the remark that he ought to be made to put in curbstone, gutter and curbing.

ORDINANCES.

An ordinance fixing the bonds of city

officers and one establishing a grade on Fay street, were read a third time and passed.

An ordinance to levy taxes for 1887 for general municipal purposes was read. The ordinance authorized a tax of eleven mills, with the two additional allowed by special tax. The total, thirteen mills, was not divided for the different purposes. It was referred to the committee on ways and means.

An ordinance was introduced to compel the C. & W. Ry. Company to place electric lights where its trucks cross Cherry, Main and Tremont streets, also one between Main and Cherry streets. A similar ordinance was introduced to compel the Ft. Wayne railroad to do the same at East, Erie, Tremont, Main and Cherry streets. Also, one for the W. & L. E. railroad to place lights at Summit, Main and Tremont streets. The rules were suspended, and each ordinance was read three times and passed amid great rejoicing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A street commissioner's approved report, showing the amount expended during the week ending May 21, to have been \$74.50, was read, and the amount was placed to his credit.

Mr. Jarvis, appointed to look after the engine house roof, reported two bids for renewing it, one from Snyder & Schworm for \$71 or \$78, and one from Wernet & Portman for \$73.34, \$76.50 or \$83. On motion the bids were referred to the committee on fire department.

A communication from W. H. McCall, secretary of the Massillon Schuyler Electric Light Company, was read, offering to maintain one are light in the band stand, providing the city would be responsible for any damage to it. This kind offer was accepted with thanks.

Mr. C. W. Moody, of the committee of arrangements from Hart Post, G. A. R., asked that Erie street be sprinkled to the cemetery on Decoration day. The request will be given attention.

Mr. Clutz moved that the property owners on Plum street be ordered by the Mayor to put in curbing and gutters according to the engineer's stakes. Carried.

Mr. Leu moved that the property owners on West Charles street, between Muskingum and the Ft. Wayne, railroad, be notified to put in curbing and gutters. Carried.

Mr. Leu moved that property owners on North street, between East and Hill streets, be instructed to have their flagging and fences located according to the engineer's lines. Carried.

Mr. Leu, of the committee on paving and grading, reported the Ph. Fuch's bid to lay crossings for 30 cents and paving for 25 cents as the lowest, and moved that the contract be awarded to him. Carried.

Solicitor Young, asked permission to bring a witness from Hocking county to testify in the Ripple damage suit. The request was granted.

Mr. Leu moved that the Richville avenue property owners be requested to put in curbing and gutters. Carried.

It being by this time 10 o'clock, the council adjourned.

BILLS PAID.

S & J J Hoover	.....	\$10.25
Massillon Water Co.	.....	216.50
Schuyler Electric Light Co.	.....	431.67
Ohio Street Lighting Co.	.....	3.39
D A Miller	.....	78.70
Engineer's assistants	.....	6.65

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Leopold, of Germany, only son of the late Prince Frederick Charles, the "Lied Prince," of Prussia, the grand nephew of Emperor William, arrived in this city Monday morning. The Prince is traveling incognito as Count Hohenhausen and has almost completed a tour around the world. He is nearly twenty-two years of age, about six feet tall and well proportioned. He is of light complexion, has blue eyes and a brown mustache. Taken altogether he looks more like an American than a German.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES AT THE COURT OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

A Novel Enterprise of "Our Own Buffalo Bill" Which is Attracting the Attention of the Britishers from Queen to Peasant.

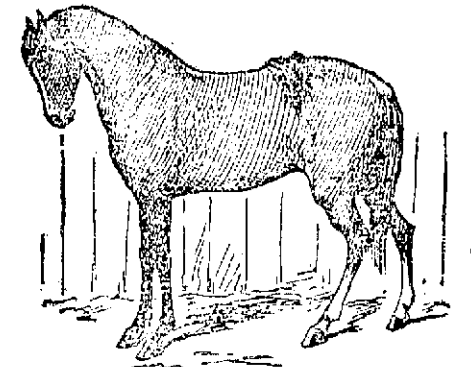
Our gallant and somewhat erratic countryman, the Hon. William F. Cody in one character, "Buffalo Bill" in another, has attracted almost as much attention in London as a prince royal from some monarchy might, and we present herewith pictures of some of the men and animals who have helped make his show famous. Mr. John Robinson Whitley, of London, is director general of the American exhibition there, and exerted himself to make Cody's "Wild West Show" an important part of it. Capt. Burnet Landreth, of Philadelphia, did the organizing work in America; he is one of the noted firm of D. Landreth & Sons, dealers in seeds, and won his military title by hard and honorable service in the war for the Union. He was also chief of the bureau of agriculture in the Centennial exhibition. The Indians, the scouts, the riders and horses are known to fame in this country. Even the tawny aborigine, Red Shirt, is a noted character in London for his quaint and ready replies to the questions asked by visitors. Mr. Gladstone took a special interest in him, and complimented his intelligence so far as to ask him what he thought of the British and Ameri-

can CAPT. BURNET LANDRETH, canas as brothers, to which the cautious aborigine rejoined that he "had not noticed the brotherhood to any great extent." Not only do the illustrated papers in London give much space to this feature of the exhibition, but the humorists and comic poets have taken it up: Punch and Judy, the Puck and Judge of London, revel in this new material for humor, and popular songs about the red

Americans are sung in the concert halls. In short, few American ventures abroad have received so much gratification and rising. Mr. Cody first came noted for having killed 4,280 buffaloes in one year, and thereafter it was the thing for every titled foreigner who visited the plains to employ him as a guide. But he soon proved to himself far more than a hunter—an accomplished gentleman and man of the world. After an adventurous career as hunter, trapper, scout and guide, he became a citizen of Nebraska, member of the legislature, colonel of militia and aide de camp to the governor. Then followed an era of life on the stage as hero in dramas portraying wild western life and displays of skill in shooting. Through it all he preserved his dignity, and by a gentle and affable manner made many friends; so Americans have a right to feel pleased at his success in London, and that his show has been patronized by the queen and Prince of Wales and

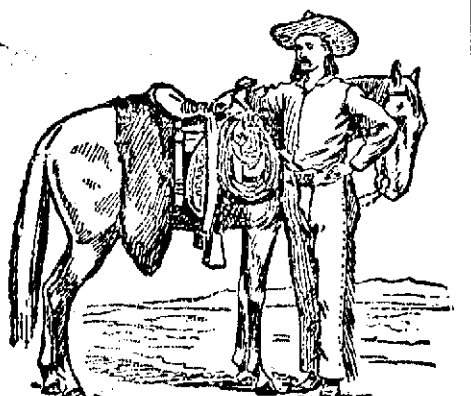
has excited the lively interest of Gladstone. The American exhibition covers an area of twenty-four acres in the very heart of residential London. Besides the Wild West show there are the gardens, covering nearly half the grounds, exhibiting American plants as completely as climate will allow, and the large building in which are specimens of American art and machinery. The whole affair has proved a very gratifying success. Speaking of the show, The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press says:

Red Shirt, of the Wild West show, has "put his foot" into it again. After the performance in London before Queen Victoria and Princess Louise, he was presented to her majesty, and under the genial influence of the royal favor, thawed out oratorically. He said that he had "come a long way to see her majesty. He had heard of the great mother, but never expected to see her." He was glad to see "the squaw who was bigger than any man." As Victoria's proportions are by no means of the spirituelle order, Red Shirt's flow of compliments was cut short at this point by a nudge from Hon. Mr. Cody.



"NIGGER." The American exhibition covers an area of twenty-four acres in the very heart of residential London. Besides the Wild West show there are the gardens, covering nearly half the grounds, exhibiting American plants as completely as climate will allow, and the large building in which are specimens of American art and machinery. The whole affair has proved a very gratifying success. Speaking of the show, The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press says:

Red Shirt, of the Wild West show, has "put his foot" into it again. After the performance in London before Queen Victoria and Princess Louise, he was presented to her majesty, and under the genial influence of the royal favor, thawed out oratorically. He said that he had "come a long way to see her majesty. He had heard of the great mother, but never expected to see her." He was glad to see "the squaw who was bigger than any man." As Victoria's proportions are by no means of the spirituelle order, Red Shirt's flow of compliments was cut short at this point by a nudge from Hon. Mr. Cody.



Two of the most noted of the group with the show are Buck Taylor and his Texas horse and "Nigger," a horse with a long cut of mane growing out of the middle of his back, as shown in the accompanying cut.

NOVEL WAR MACHINE.

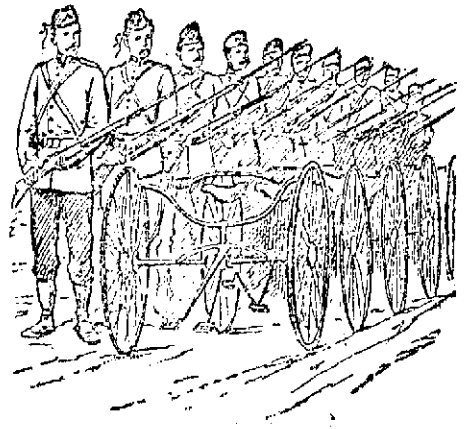
A Device for Transporting Troops at Rapid Rates.

Medical science continues to invent new methods of saving life, and military science new engines of destruction, and similarly each modern improvement in transporting



things for the good of mankind is contemporary with improved transportation for killing purposes. Among the many new devices for the latter purpose the most novel is the so called multicycle—a sort of compound velocipede by which a squad of soldiers may all move together, have their baggage or ammunition with them and have a ready mode of transport when they stop. We present engravings of the machine in action and serving as a slight defense to the legs of the soldiers. The machine has been tried on the streets of London with apparent success, and is now being severely tested at Aldershot by authority of the British War office. It is called a multicycle because it usually carries twelve men and can be constructed to take sixteen.

Our engraving gives a fair idea of its make up. It is an adaptation of the so called "Victoria," or four-in-hand quadricycle; the soldiers sit on it in single file, their guns strung on their back, and work on the treadles. A light cart may be attached at the rear. On the London streets ten miles an hour is the regular rate, but sixteen are often accomplished. It is claimed that the whole concern can turn around in no more space than is required by a cab, and that rough roads and steep grades can be traversed with no more trouble than the extra



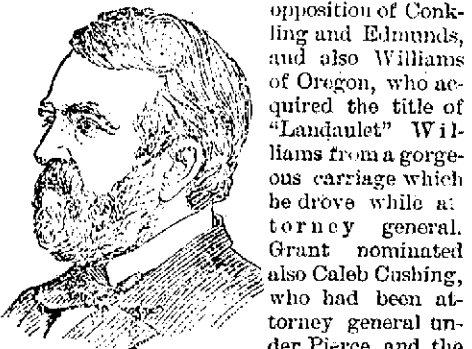
labor required. The steering man can give it a quick turn in an instant, and little trouble was experienced even in the most crowded streets. Such are the reports of the London papers, and if the same success can be attained in the fields and on country roads, we may yet see the soldiers go riding instead of walking. Of course, field work proper must go on in the old way, but for rapid transfer of troops from one section to another the multicycle may prove a great success. Indeed, the idea of utilizing the velocipede principle for long marches is one that readily suggests itself to any observer.

THE LATE JUSTICE WOODS.

Something About the Personnel of the Supreme Court.

Justice Woods was buried at Newark, O., Tuesday, the 17th, and nearly every lawyer of national prominence in the Democratic party is named as a possible successor, and there is no more certainty in the prophesies than there was at the time the president selected his cabinet nor when he lately chose the interstate commerce commissioners. No one, in fact, knows except President Cleveland now anything about who will be appointed, though the appointment may be made at any day. The position of attorney general has been considered in times past a sort of stepping stone to the supreme court, and a number of presidents have attempted to make supreme court judges of their attorney generals.

President Grant nominated three ex attorney generals for the supreme court, and every one of them was rejected. His first nomination was E. Rockwood Hoar, of Massachusetts, who was defeated chiefly through the



opposition of Conkling and Edmunds, and also Williams of Oregon, who acquired the title of "Landaulet." Williams from a gorgeous carriage which he drove while attorney general. Grant nominated also Caleb Cushing, who had been attorney general under Pierce, and the senate also refused to confirm him. Edwin M. Stanton, another attorney general, was nominated and confirmed, but he died before he secured the appointment, and the only attorney general who have ever sat upon the supreme court bench were Roger B. Taney, who afterwards became chief justice, and Nathan Clifford, who was attorney general during the administration of Polk. Levi Lincoln, one of the most noted lawyers of Massachusetts, was offered a position on the supreme court bench, but declined it, and John Quincy Adams also declined a similar offer in 1811.

Four of the supreme judges are now ready for retirement. Chief Justice Waite, Judge Bradley, Judge Miller and Judge Field could leave the court room to-morrow, and they would receive \$10,000 a year for the rest of their lives without doing a stroke of work. They, however, evidently prefer to keep their places than to letting others have them. Few judges in the history of the court have been retired, and there is only one supreme court justice on the retired list. This is Justice Strong, a hale old man, who lives at Washington. Chief Justice Waite has already served thirteen years, Miller has served twenty-five years, Judge Field, of California, has served twenty-four years, and Bradley sixteen years. Of the other judges Harlan comes from Kentucky, and he has served about nine years. His age is 52 and he bids fair to live a long time. Stanley Matthews shows little gray in his beard and hair, but he is only 63 years old, and his term of service is about six years. Gray was commissioned in 1881, and he is now about 60 years of age. Blatchford, of New York, is 67 years old, and he was commissioned in 1882.

Nearly all of the supreme court judges of the past have died in office. Not counting the present court there have been thirty-four of them, and they have as a rule lived long and grown fat.

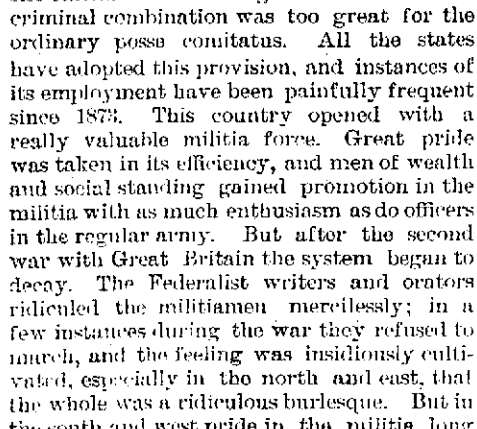
OUR CIVILIAN ARMY.

SOMETHING ON THE SUBJECT OF STATE MILITIA.

A Valuable Adjunct in the National Defense—The Southern States and the Annual Drill of Ye Olden Time—Camp George Washington.

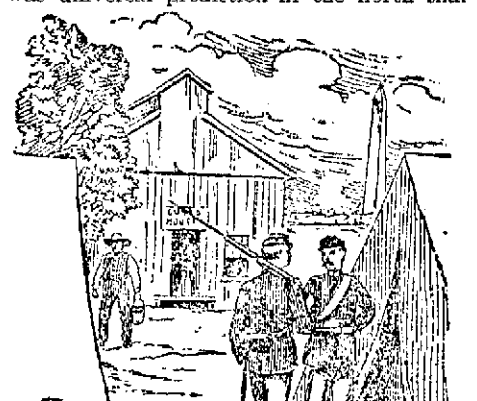
The revival of interest in the maintenance of an effective militia finds striking expression in the interstate drill this week at Washington. The difficulties experienced in organizing the affair show how badly our militia system had decayed, and as something of a guide for the future we may well review our past experience; for it is a pleasing fact that from the very beginning America has been the land of the militia and the volunteer. It is a very safe estimate that of the millions who have fought for their homes or government since the first settlement, not one in twenty was a drafted man or regular soldier. In fact, the elaborate militia system of our early history had its origin in a jealousy of standing armies—a very wholesome jealousy, inherited from England and intensified by our peculiar conditions.

At the beginning the settlers volunteered to fight the Indians; every able bodied man was a soldier, if need arose, and the colonial militia was generally kept in effective condition. But the revolutionary war subjected them to much ridicule; they were not fit to meet the British regulars, and immediately after the peace a vigorous reform was inaugurated. The congress of 1793 passed a very stringent act for enrolling every able bodied man between the ages of 18 and 45; every man was to own his gun and equipments and keep them in good order, and they were exempt from seizure for debts and taxes. The whiskey insurrection was suppressed by the militia thus organized. Feb. 28, 1795, congress authorized the president to call into action any part of this militia either to defend the country, suppress insurrection or assist officials in enforcing the law where the criminal combination was too great for the ordinary posse comitatus. All the states have adopted this provision, and instances of its employment have been painfully frequent since 1870. This country opened with a really valuable militia force. Great pride was taken in its efficiency, and men of wealth and social standing gained promotion in the militia with as much enthusiasm as do officers in the regular army. But after the second war with Great Britain the system began to decay. The Federalist writers and orators ridiculed the militiamen mercilessly; in a few instances during the war they refused to march, and the feeling was insidiously cultivated, especially in the north and east, that the whole was a ridiculous burlesque. But in the south and west pride in the militia long survived, probably because the volunteers of these sections had won some bright honors in the field. If any man objected, he was pointed to Tippecanoe and New Orleans as conclusive proof of what volunteer militia could do. The annual "muster day" in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Illinois, and perhaps other states, was a time of unbounded liberty, increasing from year to year till the day assumed the character of the Roman Saturnalia. It was taken by consent that ordinary law was suspended. All laborers, slaves included, had holiday without loss of pay; no one was fined for fighting, swearing or getting drunk on that day, and not infrequently the majority did get drunk after the muster closed. And thus the system wore out in all the northern states. It has been asserted by well informed officials that the three great states of the north-west did not contain 5,000 well drilled men on the 15th of April, 1861. The fact that Ellsworth's Zouaves could execute every movement in drill and manual excited amazement in 1860. But in the south local conditions caused the militia system to be retained in some vigor; and commenting on this, there was universal prediction in the north that



the militia would thereafter be kept well organized. This prophecy was singularly falsified. The organization decayed much more rapidly after our civil war than after 1815; and in the average town of two or three thousand it is difficult to get 100 drilled and uniformed men for a Fourth of July parade. This condition is felt to be dangerous and disgraceful, and many states are now taking vigorous measures to reorganize their militia.

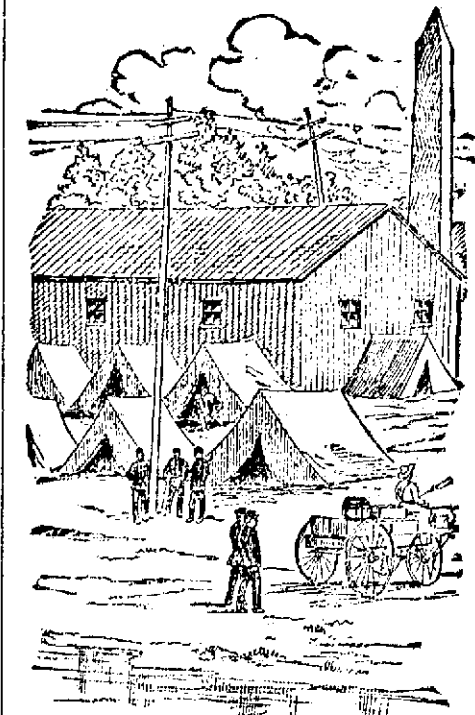
Acting on questions arising in 1812-15, the supreme court decided that the president had the right to call out, act as commander in chief and name the general officers for the militia of the states, and the right has never since been questioned. Congress, however, fixed the conditions very carefully by the law of July 17, 1862, and the right of governors of states to appoint all officers below the rank of brigadier general is now fixed. In practice the enlisted men elect the first set of officers, and thereafter promotion supplies vacancies. And finally the supreme court (in Martin v. Mott, 12 Wheaton, 19) declared the right of the president to decide finally and conclusively whether the militia should be summoned, and place them under federal officers ranking their own. It is worth noting, however, that the revived militia system in nearly all the states differs from the old system in this: the troops are not enrolled and placed in infantry, artillery or cavalry by the state; they volunteer under a general law, organize on their own motion,



GUARD HOUSE.

legal wife has died since Brigham died; Emmeline Free died twelve years ago of a broken heart and excessive use of morphine, and Brigham's large family is well scattered. A Mormon keeps his secrets well; but as the laborer of that faith walks the street before the palace and thinks how many no account young Youngs have been enriched by the tithing, and how many men once boldly prominent in Salt Lake are now hiding from the United States marshal, he must think that "the Lord loves the Mormons" in a very peculiar way just now.

choose for themselves what branch they will serve in, then report, are accepted, and receive their arms. But those arms remain state property, and bonds are given for their care and return in case the organization disbands. We have, therefore, a purely volunteer militia, to serve as a nucleus in case of a war, till the larger body of undrilled citizens



MESS HOUSE "CAMP GEORGE WASHINGTON." can be drawn upon; and so much latitude is allowed in uniform that an interstate encampment seems almost like that of different nations. The drill and encampment at Washington, which began on the 23d inst., has revived an interest in militia matters. We give herewith portraits of two of the active promoters of the encampment and drill, and also sketches of "Camp George Washington" and its surroundings.

Commissioner Wheatley is the young commissioner of the District of Columbia, and he is the leading Washington city influence in regard to the drill. He is a big fat fellow, full of good nature, and possessing much executive ability. He is one of the pushers of the institution, and the success of the drill is largely due to him. De Leon, the secretary, is a dark young man, with gray hair. He is full of life and energy. He has written a book about the various organizations here.

AMELIA'S PALACE.

Brigham Young's Reigning Sultana—Her Elegant Residence. Salt Lake City is not noted for general style, but it boasts a temple, a tabernacle and a palace. Pictures of the first two are common enough; but the palace is unknown to most Americans, so we present herewith an engraving of it, taken from an original photograph. It is familiarly known as "Amelia's Palace," at least so known to Gentiles; and the history of Amelia's reign is almost the history of the palace. Very queer history it is, too; and Americans who realize in its fullness what such a history means may conclude that some missionary work, contemporary with a more vigorous prosecution of the law, would be wholesome.

To begin at the beginning, Brigham Young was born June 1, 1801, was a widower when he joined the Mormons in 1832, married Mary Ann Angell soon after at Kirtland, O., and followed the Mormon migrations to Nauvoo, Ill., where polygamy was introduced (secretly at first) in 1834-4. Being among the first initiated he there married Clara Decker, Lucy Decker (divorced for the purpose from Dr. Seeley) and Harriett Cook. After reaching Utah he married, in rapid succession, Harriett Bowker, Harriett Barney, Emmeline Free, Margaret Alley, Augusta Cobb, Miss Twiss, Clara Chase, and six or eight servant girls that were needed in the family. He then left off marrying for several years, as Emmeline Free had attained a great ascendancy over him. She was a very sweet and pretty woman, and her ten children are rather the best in the family. But she grew old, and Brigham cast his eyes upon Amelia Polson, whose parents had brought her from Portsmouth, N. H., her native place, when they joined the Mormons. She had an ardent young lover, but Brigham sent him on a mission to Europe, and in his absence courted so successfully that Amelia consented to be his twenty-ninth. Enough of her predecessors had died, however, to make her the seventeenth in regular succession from the legal and living Mary Ann Angell. So Brigham's domestic menagerie was arranged on the plan of

Eighteen souls with but a single thought, Eighteen hearts that beat as one.

But Amelia soon made sixteen other hearts ache—sixteen superfluous wives take back seats. She was young, artful perhaps, and just wilful enough to give spice to the old man's life; and from 1868 to 1877 she was practically Brigham's queen. She was his sole companion in his carriage rides and the state box; and for her exclusive use he built the so called palace. Its reputed cost was \$60,000, so it would not be much of a palace in an eastern city. Its style is hard to describe, being rather composite, as shown in our picture; but the general effect is very fine. After a few rooms had been made ready for the queen, the remainder was long in being finished—in fact the last touches had scarcely been given it when Brigham died in the summer of 1877, and his vast fortune was scattered. The heads of the church, by some law known to themselves, divided his property among his sixty odd wives and children; some of the heirs revolted and brought suit; a compromise was effected and the palace got into the hands of the church. John Taylor, successor to Brigham, occupied it a while, but he is now a fugitive, and, as some report, an imbecile, and the final disposal of the palace remains to be decided. Amelia lives quietly on her share of the great estate; the



AMELIA'S PALACE.

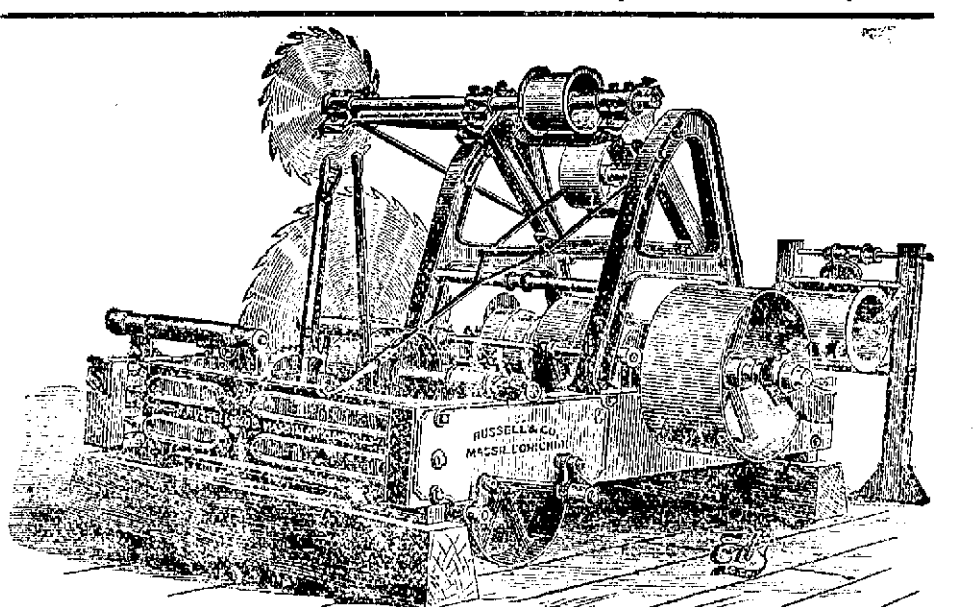
legal wife has died since Brigham died; Emmeline Free died twelve years ago of a broken heart and excessive use of morphine, and Brigham's large family is well scattered. A Mormon keeps his secrets well; but as the laborer of that faith walks the street before the palace and thinks how many no account young Youngs have been enriched by the tithing, and how many men once boldly prominent in Salt Lake are now hiding from the United States marshal, he must think that "the Lord loves the Mormons" in a very peculiar way just now.

BODINE ROOFING
THE BEST IN THE WORLD
ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE OF BUILDINGS
RESISTS RAIN, SNOW, HAIL, FROST, STEAM, SMOKE
AND ANY KIND
UNLIKE ALL OTHER ROOFS
Sulphurous Gases.
THE MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN THE WORLD.

SOLD BY
M. A. BROWN & SON,
DEALERS IN
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, MOULDINGS,
Sash, Doors and Blinds.
Yard and Planing Mill South Erie St., Massillon, O.

CITY CARRIAGE WORKS,
Corner of Tremont and E^c Streets.
PERRY H. YOUNG,
MANUFACTURER OF
First-Class Light Carriages,
Phaetons and Spring Wagons.
My work, for durability, good material, style and finish is not surpassed by any in the State of Ohio. None but the best of workmen employed.
Practical attention given to the
REPAIRING DEPARTMENT.
Backsmithing, Repairing, etc., receive special attention. Call and examine stock and prices before purchasing. Every vehicle guaranteed to be as represented.

PERRY H. YOUNG.



RUSSELL & CO.'S HEAVY DOUBLE MILL.
The Best Mill for the Money ever offered.
Send for CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST describing our Engines, Threshers and Saw Mills
ADDRESS **RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, Ohio.**

C. YOUNG, THE LIVERYMAN.
Fine Buggies and Phaetons. Elegant Single AND Double Carriages. Gentle Family Horses. Large Open Carriages ready at all times.
Appointments all of the very best, and horses not excelled.
Office and Stable immediately opposite the ladies' entrance to Hotel Conrad.

West MASSILLON COAL Co.,
P. SONNHALTER & CO., Prop'rs,
Miners of the finest quality of Massillon coal, best quality of Massillon lump and pure nut for cook stove use. Coarse and fine slack for base burners.
City Office at C. Wirth's Grocery, City Telephone 28. City Agent and Collector, CHRIS. LUCIUS Bank Telephone 60.
West Main Street.

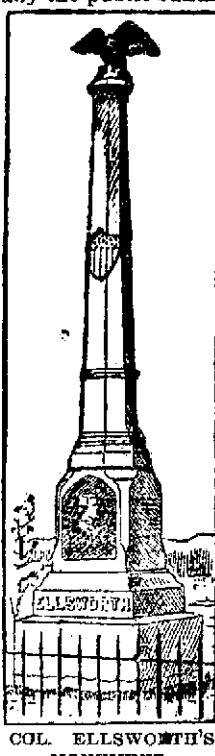
CITY AND LIVERY, SALE, BOARDING STABLE, PETER GRIBBLE, Prop.,
Cor. Mill and Plum Sts., Massillon, O.
All calls promptly answered. Telephone No. 77. Your patronage is solicited. My aim is to give satisfaction and fair prices.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.
Don't waste your money on a gun or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water and wind proof and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER and take no other. If your stockkeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER, send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 20 Sturtevant St., Boston, Mass.

ELMER ELLSWORTH.

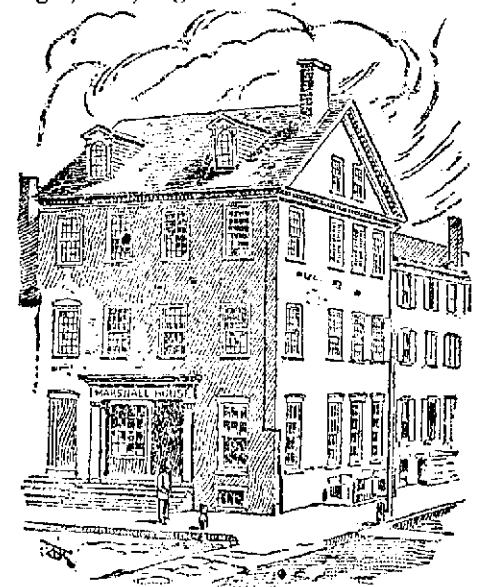
THE FIRST FEDERAL OFFICER OF
THE NOTE KILLED IN THE WAR.The Old Marshall House Where a Brave
but Reckless Young Colonel Fell—A
Monument Which Marks his Tomb at
Mechanicville, N. Y.

Twenty-six years ago, the 24th of May, the news was flashed over the country that the gallant Col. Elmer Ellsworth had fallen, and soon the national flag was at half mast in most towns, and in many the public buildings were draped. It was but an ordinary event of war, but the people had not yet grown used to such events. The body was taken to his parents' home at Mechanicville, N. Y., escorted by a guard of honor, and buried with much ceremony amid the mourning of millions. One year afterward the death of one man scarcely excited notice outside of the circle of immediate relatives and friends. But Col. Ellsworth's fame is immortal as the first distinguished victim of the great civil war. A beautiful monument has been erected over his grave, and the old tavern in which he was shot is visited by many strangers. We present herewith pictures of hotel and monument from original photographs.



COL. ELLSWORTH'S MONUMENT.

Elmer Ellsworth was but 24 years old at death, yet he had acquired a national reputation by the splendid drill he taught the noted Ellsworth Zouaves, who exhibited in several cities the year before the war. Born in New York in 1837, and too poor to get a classical education, he earned money enough to study law in Chicago, living in the most frugal manner. Personally he was pure as St. John, temperate and extremely faithful to obligations. But he was a military enthusiast from boyhood in the drill and discipline of soldiers. He early organized a company in Chicago, but they revolted against his discipline and chose another commander. So he went to Elgin, Ill., organized and drilled another



THE MARSHALL HOUSE.

company and challenged the Chicago company to a competitive drill, his company obtaining a complete victory. Soon after he was made captain of the Chicago cadets, which he captained into the noted Zouaves. His mother chided him for devoting so much time to military studies, telling him he would have to go to Europe, "where they always have war," to utilize his knowledge. He assured her she was mistaken, as there would soon be war enough here. A year after that conversation he was in Washington at the head of the New York Fire Zouaves. They were the first soldiers of the Union to invade Virginia, and the particulars of the colonel's death at Alexandria, Va., are well known.

GERMAN STATESMEN.

How the Coalition of Parties Share the
Reichstag Honors.

After the last elections for the German reichstag it was necessary to have a regard, in the division of the parliamentary offices, to the fact that in the place of the Clerical-Liberal majority a Conservative-National-

DR. BUEL, FEHRE V. UNRUHE-BOMST,
VON WEDDELL-PISDORF.

Liberal majority had come. In accordance with this, a member of the Conservative party, Herr von Wedell Piesdorf, was elected president. He had served in this capacity already in the previous reichstag. Herr Wedell Piesdorf was born May 20, 1837, in Frankfurt on the Oder, and received his university education at Heidelberg and Berlin. In the year 1858 he entered into state service, occupying a position in the Berlin city court. He had quite a successful career, and after holding various important governmental positions, in 1879 was elected a member of the house of deputies of Prussia. Since 1884 he has been a member of the reichstag.

Dr. P. A. Buhl, a member of the National-Liberal party, is the first vice president. He was born Aug. 2, 1837, in Etlingen, near Karlsruhe, studied at Heidelberg, and attained the degree of D. P. Afterward he devoted himself to the management of his estates in the Palatinate, especially to wine growing. Since 1871 he has belonged to the reichstag, and for the past few years has been a hereditary member of the Bavarian reichs-rath.

The second vice president is Freiherr von Unruhe-Bomst, a member of the government party. He was born Aug. 26, 1825, in Berlin, thus being the oldest of the three presidents. He studied law at Berlin, Heidelberg and Halle, and then entered the service of the government. Since 1867 he has been a member of the reichstag, and since 1873 marshal of the provincial diet of Posen. He is also very active as commander of the order of the Knights of St. John. On the 28th of March all the presidents were, on motion of Dolegale Windthorst, confirmed by acclamation for the entire session.

STANLEY AND BUST MAKERS.

A Group of Attempts to Preserve the
Explorer in Clay.The accompanying cut represents a collection
of models of busts which have been made

STANLEY BUSTS.

by numerous artists to preserve the form and features of Stanley, the noted explorer and journalist. Advances lately received concerning the progress of Stanley's expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha were dated March 29, and reported him, with his 800 followers, as having arrived safely at Banza Mundeke, fifty miles above the foot of the Congo cataracts. Mr. Stanley, it appears, has decided to take a route by way of Stanley Falls for Emin's camp at Wadelai. He will restore the authority of the International association at Stanley Falls, install Tippoo Bey, and afterward ascend the Mboum, which is now known to be for a great part navigable. At the point where navigation ceases the caravan will start across country, striking the Albert Nyanza at Mursur, where Stanley intends to form a fortified camp and then send in advance boats to warn Emin of the arrival of the expedition and solicit transportation to Wadelai by Emin's two steamers. The association steamer Henry Read and the trading steamer Florida are



STANLEY'S NATIVE FOLLOWERS.

to wait at Leopoldville to carry the expedition to the upper Congo. The great caravan is said to present an imposing spectacle. Besides the force which Stanley brought from Zanzibar, he is accompanied by a body of Haoussas, a sea coast tribe, who make good soldiers. We give herewith a group of Haoussas, Stanley's native soldiers.

O'BRIEN IN CANADA.

Wild Scenes Accompany the Irish Editor's
Tour.

The Hon. William O'Brien, the editor of United Ireland, arrived in New York city May 9, having for the object of his visit a speech making tour through Canada, denouncing Lord Lansdowne and his eviction of tenants on his Irish estate of Luggacurran.

Mr. O'Brien's arrival in New York was distinguished by a peculiar scene on the steamer Umbria, by which he sailed, when the committee appointed to meet him went down New York bay for that purpose in a tug. He left for Montreal the same day. There he received an enthusiastic welcome, and spoke to a large audience in the Montreal depot in reply to a speech of welcome delivered by Mr. O'Brien, which was greeted by cheers, interspersed with groans and hisses. He afterward spoke at Albert Hall, and the enthusiasm of his hearers was intense.

On the afternoon of the 18th he, in company with Mr. J. A. Mulligan, the president of the Montreal National league, and Secretary Cahill, started from his hotel, the Rossin house, for a short walk, and were greeted with a shower of sticks, stones, rotten eggs and other missiles, and with cries of "Kill him," "Hang him," "To the bay with him," etc. During the disturbance they were all more or less bruised, and Secretary Cahill was seriously though not dangerously injured. He afterward spoke in Ottawa and other important Canadian cities.

The excitement occasioned by his visit to Canada is something unusual in that quiet country, and is calculated to create a hostile feeling between the league and anti-league population.

Superstition of Sea Folks.

The portents and superstitions of sea folk are numerous. Passing clouds presage "light winds and variables," light clouds in the northwest mean, look out for squalls; a scorching sun brings an easterly wind; when the loons give a short stifled cry, then look out for a nor-easterly wind; a great storm will surely come up after the sun rises clear but goes into a heavy cloud; if the daylight breaks high in the air, storms will follow; a clear sunset promises certain fair weather; when the porpoises or blackfish lead in any given direction, favorable winds will come from that direction; low flying seagulls foretell the coming breeze, and if you have one already, then look out for "a howler," winds come from the lair of the sun dogs, whether to the north or south; in a storm, five balls dancing on the rigging below the masthead are sure proof that the storm will continue, and if as high as the tippomast, then the storm has spent its fury; a dead flying fish on deck carries alarm; clergymen are "Jonahs" and bring bad luck; if a sailor's razor shaves overwell, it is a bad sign; falling out of one's bunk without striking on one's feet means a quarrel is brewing; if the fo'castle plates are once washed between sundays, luck will turn; cats bring good luck; rats in the hold mean a death among the crew; pocket mirrors must carry a film or the vessel will be lost; accidental tolling of the ship's bell "between bells" is certain ill luck; and to kill one of Mother Carey's chickens means endless woe.

All these things, and vastly more, are caught by one from the sailor in a half recreation of their belief by himself; but you will find, in many ways, that they are really a part of his life, sentiment and belief, and they are as fondly hugged to his inner heart as we on land cling to our fireside legends and tales of old—Cuban Letter.

A publishing house in New York city displays the sign: "Good literature ten cents a pound."

ORTHOPICAL.

A teacher in the Normal School—
(This hardly fair to name him.)

For when his case was understood
Not one of us can blame him—
Upon the proper sounds of words
He's, at the least, fastidious.
But this is only teacher-like,
And, therefore, not invidious.

Now, just to illustrate the way,
He said one day: "Miss Fanny,
I'm grieved to see you still persist
In saying 'Indy-anny.'"
Then Fanny rose, indignantly,
In plain, straight Hoosier manner,
And said: "What ain't no worse'n you?"
"You call it 'Indy-anny!'"

This charge he then and there denied,
And that provoked division.
All ranged themselves on either side,
And this was the decision.
As rendered by the Court in Banc
In equitable manner:
All Hoosiers "Indy-anny" say;
All Yankees, "Indy-anny!"

H. W. TAYLOR.

COACHES AND CABS.

Conveyances Ancient and Modern—How
People Get About.

Coach is the general appellation by which many kinds of vehicles are known. There is the Coach of State in which the Queen and royal family show themselves on public occasions. Likewise the President's coach, not used on occasions of state, but simply the private property of the individual, who, for the time being, occupies the White House. After these come the dress coach, the family coach and the town coach, with all their numerous progeny of landaus, victorias, cabriolets, rockaways and such like, in which tired or pleasure-loving human beings take their ease. And then there is the stage coach, that good old fashioned mode of conveyance, that steam and the railroads have driven into the byways and corners of the world. They afforded a safe mode of traveling to say the least. As the old stage driver said: "You get up in a coach and there you are; you get up in a coach and there you are; you get up in a coach and there you are."

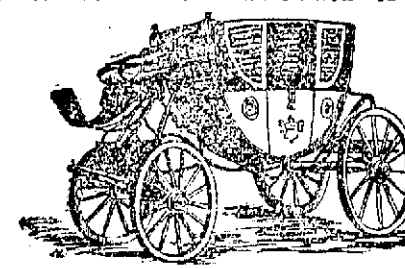
The coach is comparatively a very modern conveyance. It is said to have been first manufactured at Kotze, in Hungary, about the middle of the fifteenth century. In Queen Elizabeth's time they first introduced the Kotze, or coach, into England, but it was not until 1697 that a coach made its first appearance in New York as a sort of public conveyance. Fifty years later some of the more wealthy colonists could afford to own their private carriages, but they had to import them from England or France. Washington's coach, a magnificent and flaming yellow vehicle, which he used during his Presidency, was imported from England. Drawn by six cream-colored horses, it made a great sensation in the streets of Philadelphia in the early years of the Republic.

But coaches and pleasure carriages demand good roads and good streets for their comfortable use, so that it has only been within the last seventy-five years that such vehicles have come into general use. When McAdam invented the peculiar kind of road, about seventy-five years ago, that has since gone by his name, he made the pleasure carriage a thing of pleasure.

The ancient Greeks and Romans knew nothing whatever about vehicles on wheels. The chariot was their well-turned, and it was a shaking, rumbling, unelastic, bone-trembling affair, in which there was much show but no comfort.

The Emperor Nero, who was as much of a dandy in his day as some of our modern tally-ho-coaches, used to drive through the streets of Rome in his "Decemjugis," or chariot drawn by ten horses.

The fashionable turnout nowadays, is the mail phaeton, and it is a very stylish affair. It is an imitation of an



A COACH OF COLONIAL TIMES.

old-fashioned English phaeton in which the mails were carried one hundred years ago. They are handsomely built, and are very substantial. They cost nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Single four-seated carriages, highly constructed but strong and very handsome, are also very stylish. Drawn by a large handsomely-turned horse they attract attention on the boulevards, and in the parks of the large cities. Such a turnout, including the horse, can be obtained for something under one thousand dollars.

When one can not own a conveyance, the next best thing is to have one at hand in which he can have a temporary proprietorship for a definite sum in cash down. Within the past two years various kinds of cabs have undertaken to supply this want. The Hansom cab is of English origin, and was invented by a London architect named Hansom, in the year 1833. Its peculiarity is in having the driver's seat behind, looking over the top of the vehicle. It has only recently come into favor in the United States, the first company to introduce them on an extensive scale being the Chicago Hansom Cab Company, which commenced operations in June, 1884. Since that time thousands have been introduced throughout the country in all the large cities. In London there are over 16,000 such cabs in daily use.

The Gurney cab was the invention of a Boston mechanic named J. Theodore Gurney, and was a very popular mode of conveyance until the Hansom was introduced. The Gurney's run out the Herdies in Boston and Philadelphia, and the Hansom's have almost done the same thing for the Gurney's. The hackmen have nearly all abandoned their old fashioned hacks, and have taken to the Hansoms.

J. N. CHAWFORD.

His Prophecy.

"That prophecy of mine came true, didn't it?" said Jo Kose to Gillyspoon.

"What prophecy?"

"Don't you recollect what I said when Greece was on the verge of a war with Turkey?"

"I know you said something; but I don't seem to remember what it was."

"I said that by Thanksgiving time, a good many Turks would be lying dead on plateaus in Greece."

The cabalistic letters, "M. D." when placed after a physician's name, usually signify "Money Down."

Rheumatism & Neuralgia Cured in 2 Days.

The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which acts with truly marvelous rapidity in the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia. We guarantee it to cure any and every case of acute inflammation of rheumatism and neuralgia in 2 days, and to give immediate relief in chronic cases and effect a speedy cure.

On receipt of 30 cents, in two-cent stamps, we will send to any address the prescription for this wonderful compound, which can be filled by your home druggist at small cost. We take this opportunity of giving our discovery to the public instead of putting it off as a patent medicine, it being much less expensive. We will gladly refund money if satisfaction is not given.

THE INDIANA CHEMICAL CO.,
Crawfordsville, Ind.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever, sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin impurities, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Dr. Kate J. Kelsey, of Menominee, Wis., lately received an earnest invitation to enter in partnership with Dr. Martha G. Ripley, of Minneapolis. But the people of Menominee would not let her go. They raised her salary as city physician, elected her to the school board, made her handsome presents and handsome promises, and succeeded in keeping her.

Posterity vs. Ancestry.

It is no longer questioned, it is admitted, that the blood of man is improving. The children of to-day are better formed, have better muscle and richer minds than our ancestors. The cause of this fact is due more to the general use of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic than any other source.

Grace Greenwood says: "I believe that for one woman whom the pursuits of literature, the ambition of authorship, and the love of fame have rendered unfit for home life, a thousand have been made undomestic by poor social strivings, the follies of fashion, and the intoxicating distinction which mere personal beauty confers."

If the liver and kidneys are sluggish and inactive, Hood's Sarsaparilla will rouse them to prompt and regular action. Take it now.

The fine trotting blood stallions (Long's Hiatoga and Brown Chief) will make the season of 1887, as follows: on Monday and Tuesday at New Berlin, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week at Wm. Simcock's stables in Massillon during the season. Hiatoga is a fine bay, no white, weighs 1,300 pounds. Brown Chief is a dark brown, weighs 1,075 pounds. For pedigree and terms see bills.

GEO. ZIEGLER.

I know that many cultivated and refined women say they do not want women to vote, because they do not want to increase the amount of ignorant suffrage. I respect the intelligence and the refinement of the ladies who make such remarks; but I believe that on most moral questions women are likely to be more intelligent, and certainly more disinterested, than men. — Joseph Cook.

ELY'S CATARRH

Cream Balm

Cleanses the Head,

Allays Inflammation,

Heals the Sores, Restores the

Sense of Taste,

Hearing and Smell-

ing. A Quick Re-

lief. A Positive

Cure

A particle is applied to each nostril and is

absorbable. Price 25 cents. Druggists by mail,

registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS.,

Druggists, Oswego, N. Y.

IT STOPS THE PAIN

IN ONE MINUTE.

Aching heads, hips, and limbs, kidney

and uterine pains, weakness and inflamma-

tion, rheumatic, neuralgic, sciatic,

sudden, sharp and nervous pains and

strains relieved in one minute by

this new, elegant and infallible remedy to pain and

inflammation, the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

25 cents; 5 for \$1; at all druggists or POTTER

DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

Established 1866.

FAY'S

MANILLA ROOFING!

This is the only material that can be used on

any kind of building or tar competition. It is

strong and durable; at half the cost of tin. It is also

a fire-proofing material. It is sold by

J. W. WILSON, of the WILSON & WILSON, at Half the

Price. Circulars and Samples of same material

sent on receipt of 10 cents. Catalogue and samples

sent on receipt of 25 cents. W. W. FAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Free Treatise

For the Weak Nervous and Debilitated

Health, Strength Home Treatment

and Vigor. Address DR. J. W. BATE, & CO.,

328 S. Clark Street,

Chicago, Ill.

DEAFNESS

Is caused, and a new and

sure cure is now being

applied by one who has

been most of the noted

specialists without benefit.

He has cured hundreds of

others. Full particulars sent on

application.

T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St., New York City.

WIRES

IMPROVED

ROOT BEER

Package, 25 cents, makes 5 gallons of a delicious,

sparkling, temperance beverage. Strengthens

and purifies the blood. Its purity and delicious

taste commend it to all. Sold by all druggists and

storekeepers.

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

To take nice light work at

home and make easily from \$1.00 to \$3.00 a day.

You should grasp with stamp.

CROWN MFG CO., 294 Vine St., Cincinnati, O.

KASKINE.

(THE NEW QUININE.)

GIVES

GOOD APPETITE,

NEW STRENGTH,

QUIET NERVES,

HAPPY DAYS,

SWEET SLEEP.

A Powerful Tonic

that the most delicate stomach will bear.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA,

RHEUMATISM,

NERVOUS PROSTRATION,

and all germ diseases.

THE MOST SCIENTIFIC AND SUCCESSFUL

BLOOD PURIFIER. Superior to quinine.

Mr. F. A. Miller, 101 East 15th Street, New York,

says: "I am sixty years of age, and for the last

three years have suffered from malaria and the

effects of quinine poisoning. I recently began

with Kaskine, which broke up the malaria and

increased my weight 25 pounds."

Mrs. T. A. Solomons, of 150 Halliday St., Jersey

City, writes: "My son Harry, eleven years

of age, was cured of malaria by Kaskine, after fifteen months'

illness, when we had given up all hope."

Letters from the above persons, giving full

details will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special

medical advice. \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by

J. G. Harter & Co., or sent by mail on receipt of

price. THE KASKINE CO., 44 Warren St., New York.

A HOME

For the treatment of CANCER, FEMALE DISEASES,

DYSMENSTRUA, HEMORRHOIDS, and all Chronic

Diseases. The Vapor Bath, Electricity, Com-

pressed Oxygen, and the most Scientific Treat-

ment used in making cures. Hemorrhoids are

cured by a new and radical method, no cut-

ting or heating, and a cure warranted in every

case. Every case of Cancer we have taken has

remained cured. The Institute gives the com-

forts of a home life, and is most pleasantly sit-

uated within five minutes walk of the depot.

For particulars address H. C. ROYER, M. D.,

Massillon, Ohio, enclosing stamp for reply.

NEW

Double Store

—IN—

Warwick's Block

IS A

Mammoth

Establishment.

Large quantities of goods at

very interesting prices. Call

and see us. You will always

find us to the front on prices.

Respectfully,

HUMBERGER.

PUSH YOUR PENSION CLAIM!

Fitzgerald & Powell, of Indianapolis,

Ind., and Washington, D. C., with an

experience of Twenty Years, are

better prepared than ever to secure

the allowance of Neglected, Aban-

doned, or Rejected Pension Claims for

Soldiers of any War, or their Widows

and Children.

No fee unless successful. Advice free.

If your claim has not been allowed,

write to them.

If you are not getting as much as you

believe the law allows, write to them.

Mention this paper and address Fitzger-

ald & Powell, Washington

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications are solicited from all parts of the county. To insure publication the same week all letters must reach the INDEPENDENT OFFICE NOT LATER THAN WEDNESDAY NOON. Letters must be brief and to the point, and all are subject to revision and condensation.

NAVARRE.

E. E. McClintock, of Robertssett, O., visited friends here Thursday. Charles and Eddie Bayard, of Cadiz, O., visited here several days this week. Our council is still considering the electric light question.

The U. B. Sunday School is preparing to observe Children's Day, June 5.

Miss Eva E. Stambaugh, of Beach City, is visiting at the home of her friend, Miss Anna Lake. Misses Debold and Shiveley, of Canton visited at the home of Miss Lizzie Cori over Sunday.

Jacob Deck, who is canvassing the country with wire novelties, was in town on Wednesday.

F. M. Cori is attending a meeting of the K. P. Grand lodge at Sandusky. He expects to visit Findlay gas wells before returning.

Joan Weidman, it is rumored, will soon repair his center square residence and move into it. Another important step in the way of centralization.

Repairs are being vigorously executed in the old Mentzer store room, and when complete will be occupied by Geo. H. Cross, west end dry goods merchant.

Our neighbor city Massillon, is making long strides in the way of advance and we are pleased to hear that their efforts to secure natural gas were crowned with success.

This week Navarre claims the belt in the way of excitement. On Monday morning a team belonging to Nelson Smith became frightened at a W. & L. E. locomotive; and after throwing Mr. Smith and another gentleman out, spraining the latter's ankle, they succeeded in running through town damaging shade trees and exciting the excitable. They were caught before getting out of the village. On Thursday morning the team of Chas. Thompson bore loose while at the Beaver Run slope smashed the wagon and rolled through here with only the fore-carriage. No one was injured.

As Memorial day approaches interest increases and the business is transacted with more dispatch. Following is the program.

President of the day, Rev. I. Cecil; Vice President, G. G. Barnett; Chief Marshal, J. M. Cori; Aids, I. B. Pocock, W. H. Kepling.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.
President of the day, Ontario.
Color Bearer.
Navarre Citizens Band.
Miller Post, No. 274, G. A. R.
Soldiers and Sailors.
Little girls bearing wreaths and flowers.
Grand Chaplain.
Navarre Fire Department.
Navarre Lodge, No. 19, K. P.
Citizens in general.

Procession will form at G. A. R. hall at 1 o'clock p. m. Rev. W. A. Airhart deliver an oration in the Union School grove.

The pivotal event of the Navarre high school took place Friday evening. Following is the program as rendered:

Music. Orchestra.
Salutatory. Nora Carver.
Duet and Chorus—"Only a Dream of the Old Home."
Class Property. Clement Rider.
Music. Band.
Essay—"Expectations and Realizations."
Eddie Daily.
Song and Chorus—"Whip-poor-will Song."
Essay—"Life is What We Make It."
Lizzie Harmon.
Music. Orchestra.
Essay—"Rites and Their Teachings."
Lizzie Cori.
Quartette and Chorus—"Beautiful River."
Oration—"Pleanty of Room at the Top."
Edward Hug.
Quartette—"Our School Boy Days."
Address to Class. Sept. E. A. Jones, Massillon.
Music. Band.
Presentation of Diplomas. Sept. J. E. McKern.
Glee—"Homeward Bound."
Benediction.

CHAPMAN.

Mrs. Rosamiah Morris, of Elton is circulating among her Chapman friends this week.

Miss Kittie Jacket is home from Cuyahoga Falls, spending a few days with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Standford, of West Brookfield, visited their daughter, Mrs. Wm. Williams a few days ago.

Mr. Benjamin Edwards has fixed up his property in grand style this spring, making it one of the pleasantest homes in our neighborhood.

The Joseph Kitchen farm, consisting of one hundred and forty-three acres, was sold last Saturday for \$153 dollars per acre, his daughter, Permelia, being the purchaser.

Mr. Thomas Powell, a brother of Commodore Richard Powell, of Massillon, and Mrs. Thomas Masters, of Chapman, arrived safe and sound from old England last week. Mr. Powell is working at our new brick plant.

The sporting editor of the Fulton Signal seems to think we were trying to be funny in our items of the 12th inst., and advises us to go slow or their heavy weight runner would come down and knock us out, and offers to wager the peanuts that he can do it. Poor fellow! If we were of the masculine persuasion we wouldn't be a bit afraid to put a clip on our shoulder for either of them. As it is we propose to allow them only half the road when we meet.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

All the Occurrences of the Week.

Parnell is suffering from Bright's disease. France and Mexico have ratified an extradition treaty. Monongahela river coal mines will shut down for the summer. Lewis & Company's foundry, Pittsburg, Pa., closed. Loss \$100,000.

Nicholas Sheehan, aged forty-five years, was killed by sunstroke at New York. Polish church troubles at Detroit caused another riot and several broken heads.

Fire destroyed a considerable part of the town of Lake Linden, Mich., the loss being estimated at \$1,500,000. The gambling-houses at Minneapolis and Milwaukee have been given one week's notice to close their places.

The forest fires of Michigan are spreading. Several millions of dollars' worth of lumber has already been destroyed.

Harry Glenn, Avery, Los Angeles, Jennie McFarland and Monocrat were the winners of Friday's races at Louisville.

Fairchild & Skilton's soap works, Bridgeport, Ct., burned. Loss \$100,000. Eleven adjoining dwellings also burned.

David Silver, Lewiston, Me., made a death-bed confession that he had murdered his son, who disappeared thirteen years ago.

Lord Harrington and several followers left the Eighty club, a famous Liberal organization, because the club endorsed Gladstone's course.

The Star, Chicago labor organ, says the Anarchists are organizing and arming, and will repeat at an early date the tragic Haymarket scenes.

Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, has signed the death warrant of Samuel Johnson, colored, convicted of the murder of John Sharpless. Johnson is to be hanged August 2.

Henry Lamoreaux, aged thirty-four, surrendered himself at Chicago as the murderer of Policeman Girard, mysteriously killed at Kankakee some time ago. Girard had betrayed Lamoreaux's wife.

A conspiracy to rob the Western division of the Western Union Telegraph company by overcharges and embezzlements was discovered at Douglas, Neb. Local Manager Bauden, the head of the scheme, fled.

Tuesday.

Linwood, a suburb of Lafayette, Ind., will bore for gas.

Thirteen dwellings were destroyed by fire at Savannah, Ga.

Jack Stephens committed suicide by taking morphine, near Kokomo, Ind.

A French syndicate has purchased over 18,000 head of cattle in Montana.

The total debt of Fayette county, Kentucky, is \$150,000, and will be paid off in six years.

Near Kokomo, Ind., John Harrison shot and killed his wife. He claims it was accidental.

The prohibitionists of Holmes county, O., have placed a full county ticket in nomination.

Prospectors for natural gas at Quantia, Mo., struck a rich bed of zinc at a depth of 200 feet.

Editor O'Brien was at Niagara Falls Sunday. He is suffering from injuries received in the riots.

The mills of the Roade Paper company, near Versailles, Ct., were destroyed by fire. Loss \$70,000.

Andrew Springer, of Illinois, was lynched at Powhattan, Ark., for outraging Mrs. Montgomery.

Andrew Schilling, aged sixteen years, was drowned in White river, at Indianapolis, while bathing.

Fully two thousand persons are suffering from the forest fires in the neighborhood of Lake Linden, Mich.

By the capsizing of a yacht in Traverse Bay, D. G. Stark, George Wise, Capt. Cole, Fred. Cole and Marion Trip were drowned.

Louis Brown, colored, Senator McPherson's butler, was fatally crushed by a dumb waiter in the senator's residence at Washington.

Louis Osterhaus, aged fifty-four years, dropped dead from heart disease in the saloon of the Sherman house, at Cincinnati, O.

Edward Seward fell dead while watching a game of ball at Mansfield, O., Sunday. A physician said the cause of his death was sunstroke.

John Bradford, who was shot by Officer McCarthy, of Cincinnati, while the latter was being assaulted by a gang of roughs, died from his wounds.

A Herdic coach on Massachusetts avenue, Washington, was attacked by two masked men Saturday night. They fired at the driver, secured the cash box and escaped.

Appeals for aid for the victims of the Nanaimo, B. C., colliery disaster have been sent to the mayors of eastern cities and active measures have been adopted to raise and forward relief.

Michael Hammon, a freight conductor on the Delaware & Hudson railroad, was crushed to death by his train, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in an effort, which was successful, to save the life of a woman and child.

A picnic party of seven young ladies and gentlemen in a spring wagon were overturned down an embankment at Stonelick, Clearmont county, O. William Witham was fatally hurt and all the others were more or less injured.

Mrs. Sarah E. Goodspeed, of Price Hill, Cincinnati, who was so nearly murdered by her husband a few days ago, has brought suit for divorce on the ground of extreme cruelty. She wants restoration to her former name, Sarah E. Bodley.

By a collision between a switching engine and a passenger car, in which were fifteen telegraph linemen, at Bayview Station, near Baltimore, Snowden Clemmons was instantly killed and John W. Martin, James E. Hare and Oliver Buckalew were seriously injured.

Wednesday.

Pleuro-pneumonia has appeared at Baltimore.

Mr. Parnell is better than for several weeks past.

Forest fires prevail in the Pennsylvania mountains.

William Warnock, Houston, Tex., shot and killed his sister and fled.

Cleveland has accepted an invitation to visit St. Louis in September.

The French crown jewels have all been sold, realizing 6,684,000 francs.

The Czsr and wife have safely returned from the Don Cossack country. Ten men were buried by a falling building at New York. Two were killed.

Parliament has passed, under cloture, the second clause of the coercion bill.

Dr. McGlynn has again been summoned to Rome by the pope, but will not go.

Village of Hawthorne, northern Wisconsin, was destroyed by the forest fires.

Chattanooga subscribed \$150,000 to a northern reaper factory to come south.

William Andrews, a balloonist, fell 700 feet from his balloon at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Alexander Mitchell's widow will contest the will. She got only about half a million. Freddy Kebitz, a two-year-old, was bitten by a spider in New York and died in a few hours.

Seven of the Texas train robbers are in jail. The ex-city marshal of Round Rock was the leader.

John Preston died near New Brunswick, N. J., Sunday, aged 104. He always drank apple whisky before going to bed.

A crazy Sepoy ran a-muck in the streets of Calcutta with two revolvers. He shot ten persons seriously and killed himself.

Charles Murch, an aged artist, who painted Winnie Davis' portrait, committed suicide on a mountain top near Chattanooga.

Cook county's (Chicago) treasury is bankrupt. Salaries of employers remain unpaid. The officials who did the stealing are out on bail.

The Latonia Derby was won by Libretto, Jim Gore second, and Montrose third. Mamie Hunt, Malaria, Jacobin and Buckhound were the other winners at the opening day's races.

Governor Gray, of Indiana, has decided to remove Dr. Harrison, president of the benevolent boards of the state, and appoint Joseph Carson, of Shelbyville. Harrison will decline to give up the place, and there will be trouble.

BASE BALL.—Athletics 13, Cleveland 6; Chicago 6, Philadelphia 5; New York 16, Pittsburg 12; Washington 7, Detroit 6; Indianapolis 4, Boston 8; Columbus 7, Akron 6; Hamilton 0, Rochester 5; Buffalo 11, Toronto 6; Memphis 4, Charleston 3.

The recent decision of the president consolidating the revenue districts of the country, abolishes the Sixth Ohio and the Eleventh Indiana districts, the business of the former being turned over to the First Ohio, and the latter to the Sixth Indiana.

Thursday.

Ben. Perley Poor's condition is worse. Cardinal Gibbon will sail for home Thursday.

An epidemic of smallpox prevails in Santiago de Cuba.

The United States Brewers' association is in convention at Baltimore.

Ex-Secretary Manning will sail for New York from Liverpool June 1.

The Salvation Army is preparing a training school for cubans in New York.

The immigrants to this country during April numbered from all countries 73,107.

John L. Sullivan says he won't fight Kilrain or any other man until he gets ready.

Morcom L. Seguin, manager of the Philadelphia Umbrella company, absconded with \$85,000.

John Howell and James Thompson were killed by wolves in Fulton county, Arkansas.

Jimmy Hope, the famous burglar, must come to New York from California for trial.

Frank Hoyer, hotel clerk, Hurley, Wis., killed a guest named Anderson in an altercation.

William Warnock, who killed his sister at Houston, Tex., committed suicide to evade capture.

President Cleveland may stop over at Indianapolis at the state fair on his way west next fall.

The winners at Latonia yesterday were W. H. H., Unite, Mirth, Ocean and Pride of the Great.

Cleveland, O., street car drivers object to the employment by the company of a colored conductor.

Gen. Abram Duryea, the famous zovava commander, was stricken with paralysis at New York. He is still alive.

The rains throughout the northwest have extinguished most of the forest fires in Wisconsin and Upper Michigan. Great good has also been done the pastures and crops.

The imports to this country during April aggregated \$63,557,078, against \$57,366,236 for April, 1886. The exports were \$47,663,043, against \$54,017,348 for the same month last year.

At San Francisco Judge Tooley denied a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Jimmy Hope, the famous burglar, and remanded him to the custody of Parsons and Rodgers, the New York detectives.

The high license bill passed by the Michigan house has been more stringently amended in the senate. It makes the saloon-keeper and bondsmen liable for injuries resulting from the sale of liquor and prohibits the sale near educational institutions.

BASE BALL.—Baltimore 4, Cincinnati 3; St. Louis 9, Brooklyn 2; Mets 5, Louisville 4; Athletics 13, Cleveland 12; Pittsburg 5, New York 4; Philadelphia 4, Chicago 2; Boston 8, Indianapolis 7; Mansfield 6, Wheeling 3; Akron 10, Columbus 2; Memphis 3, Charleston 0.

The mayor of Chicago issued an order to the chief of police to have the men in his department co-operate with the live stock commissioners in the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia. They will report all cases and arrest all persons driving cattle through the street at night without a permit.

A petition has been filed in the court of common pleas, at Cincinnati, by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad company against the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad company, for an injunction restraining the defendant company from excluding the plaintiff from the use and enjoyment of the Union Passenger depot at the corner of Third street and Central avenue.

PARK JEWELRY STORE.

LOOK AT OUR

Manhattan Watch

FOR \$5.00 & \$6.00.

Best Cheap Watch in the market. Warranted Good Timers.

C. C. MILLER.
37 E. MAIN STREET.

WALLACE & CO.'S

Great World's Menagerie and CIRCUS. MASSILLON, O.



Saturday, May 28, '87.

A VAST CONGRESS OF EXCITING, AMUSING, INSTRUCTIVE AND NOVEL ARENIC AND ZOOLOGICAL FEATURES.

LOOK OUT FOR THE "NEW JUMBO!"

A Wealth of World's Wonders! The Zenith of Zoological and Arenic Completeness. MANY SHOWS IN ONE, AND THAT ONE THE GREATEST.

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE CIRCUS!

1001 CELEBRATED ARTISTS. 1100 The Finest Collection of Trained Horses and Ponies. Marvelously Drilled Stallions and Troops of Performing Animals on Earth.

The new additions embrace the rarest animals and the most wonderful and marvellous wonders to be found under the sun.

A MUSEUM OF LIVING CURIOSITIES, With more Wonders, Animals and Marvels than any other Collection on Earth.

200 PROQUEST AND PUREST BLOODED HORSES. 200

A Grand Free Horse Fair each Day on the Public Streets.

The whole embracing more new and original features of a class to be seen in no other show in the world, than will probably ever be collected under canvas again.

A WORLD OF SENSATIONS STEAM MELOCHOR ORGAN

Which makes the music of 100 instruments. SILVER-TUBED CALLIOPE Coterie of Genuine Original Darky Plantation Jubilee Singers and Cabin Shouters, Long-tongued and Melodious Hurdy-Gurdy and Highland Bag Pipers, making a world of delightful melody.

OUR GRAND STREET PAGEANT!

A World of Splendor, Wonder and Sweet Sounds, Grand, Dazzling and Bewilderingly Beautiful Many Bands of Music, Many Golden Chariots, Cars and Cages. A Whole Menagerie of Wild Animals Open in the Streets.

SEE BILLS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, NEWSPAPERS, Etc., FOR DETAILS. Two Exhibitions Daily.

USUAL PRICES: Children Under 9 Years, Half Price.

Wall Paper! H. F. OEHLER'S Cash Store

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

You can always find a complete assortment of

Wall Paper and

Fine Decorations,

Window Curtains,

Shade Rollers, Cornices,

Poles and Room

Mouldings. Also

LARGE STOCK OF

PAINTS, OILS VARNISH,

Mixed Paint Ready for Use.

House and Sign Painting, Paper

Hanging and decorating done promptly,

in town or country.

J. M. Walker,

No. 6 North Erie St.,

MASSILLON, OHIO.

JOE DEUTSCH, Cutter,

—WITH—

HOOKWAY & FOLTZ,

Merchant Tailors. Clothiers

—AND—

Gents' Furnishers.

FIT AND WORK GUARANTEED.

Uniforms of all Descriptions Promptly

Attended to.

The Cheapest Place in the City.

22 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

WANTED.

WANTED—A first-class canvasser, male or female. Apply at this office.

WANTED—Board in quiet family living within half mile of post office by a single gentleman. Address R., care INDEPENDENT.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM AND HOUSE. Seven rooms, and good stable, for sale or rent. On Market Square, Main street. Apply at INDEPENDENT next office.

Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scattered all over the city.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity

strength and wholesomeness. More economical

than the ordinary kind, and can be sold in

competition with the multitude of low test, short

weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in

cases. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St.,

N. Y.

5-48-c-o-p-ne-o-1-m